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MILITARY OBSERVER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PARITY

LD301118 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 30 Jun 83

["Parity Is a Guarantee of Peace" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes: In the age of nuclear-missile weapons, which can literally in a few minutes cause enormous destruction and the loss of millions of people on our planet, in conditions of the development in the United States of high-precision systems of delivery, designed for launching a sudden disarming strike, the maintenance of approximate parity of the antagonistic sides acquires unprecedented importance.

The military superiority of one side, especially if this side bluntly preaches the concept of a nuclear first-strike, could create the illusion amidst individual adventurists concerning impunity if war is unleashed, could strengthen the temptation to press the nuclear button.

Such illusions are extremely dangerous not only for the peace-loving states, but also for the population of the country that risked to unleash a nuclear war.

There is no doubt that in any case the country subjected to nuclear attack will retain adequate forces for a crippling retaliatory strike of retribution, catastrophic for the entire territory of the aggressor.

Thus, a situation has arisen in recent years when it is in the interests of each of the sides to maintain parity and even to see to it not to go ahead oneself, especially in the sphere of systems which belong to first-strike weapons, since this could sharply destabilize the military-political situation in the world and intensify the threat of nuclear war.

The socialit countries are vigorously coming out in favour of safeguarding a balance of forces at the lowest possible level. Unlike the United States, they never thought of attaining military superiority. The Soviet Union takes as a point of departure that the parity which has now obtained in the military might of the sides is a reliable guarantee of peace and tries hard to maintain it.

The socialist countries are against any competition in the sphere of nuclear arms, on the whole, against any military rivalry. They firmly believe that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be solved by military means. At the same time, as declared by the participants in the meeting of party leaders and statesmen of the seven countries in Moscow, the socialist countries will in no case tolerate military superiority over themselves. This should be borne in mind more often by some adventurists in Washington who in a militaristic fever are prepared to stake the destiny of all mankind.

TASS OBSERVER ON NEED FOR MILITARY SPENDING CUT

LD291503 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 29 Jun 83

Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Warsaw Treaty countries addressed NATO countries again with the proposal on non-increasing military spending starting from January 1, 1984 and on concrete measures for the reduction of military spending in the subsequent period. This is said in a joint statement of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries who took part in a meeting in Moscow on Wednesday. It is pointed out in the document that the funds thus saved would be used for the needs of the economic and social development, also in developing countries.

This call is highly relevant and has great practical significance. The growth of the military budget with every year is connected directly with the stepping up of the arms race. In the past decade, for instance, the NATO countries spent on the armaments programmes a huge sum in excess of 1,770 billion dollars.

But the military preparations are being stepped up and the military spending of the NATO countries continues increasing by three and more percent every year.

The United States military spending rose by nearly 40 percent in the first two years of the Reagan administration's activity. In 1984, the Pentagon is asking the allocation of 273 billion dollars and the military expenditures will reach 425 billion dollars by 1988.

Vivid examples showing how ever more funds are diverted from the needs of the economic and social development and channelled to the arms race were cited at the non-aligned summit conference that was held in New Delhi in March. The funds spent on the construction of one "Trident" nuclear submarine would be enough to build housing for two million homeless. The cost of one up-to-date bomber, a nuclear delivery aircraft, is tantamount to the annual earnings of more than 200 thousand teachers.

As a result of a sharp increase of the military allocations, the expenditures for social needs were cut by almost 40 billion dollars in the 1982 financial year in the USA. Mass unemployment is a scourge of industrialised capitalist countries. The army of the unemployed in those countries surpasses 32 million people. While hundreds of billions of dollars are squandered on military preparations, funds for the alleviation of this acute social problem are not being found.

As is known, the present military expenditures in the world surpass 20 odd times the total sum of official aid to developing countries. According to the United Nations information, over 500 million people go hungry in developing countries. There are about 800 million illiterate there, etc. Therefore, the attainment of an agreement on non-increasing the military spending and on concrete measures for the subsequent reduction of the military spending, for which the states, participants in the Moscow meeting, are calling, needs the vital interests of the whole mankind.

INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION 30 JUNE

LD301021 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 30 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe held a plenary session here today.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON BLOC SUMMIT DECISIONS

PM300921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Call for Reason"]

[Text] A meeting of leading party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovkia has taken place in Moscow. The meeting adopted a joint statement, which is a document of great political significance.

After jointly analyzing the situation emerging in Europe and the world as a whole, the participants in the meeting expressed concern at the continuing stepping up of tension and the growth of the threat of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences. They made a pressing appeal to the NATO countries and all countries of the world to consider soberly and objectively the threatening trends in the current development of international relations and draw reasonable conclusions in accordance with mankind's deepest interests.

This appeal rang out at a moment when the aggressiveness of reactionary forces, headed by the United States, is increasing. The arms race is assuming an unprecedented scale. Washington and its allies make no secret of the fact that their aim is to achieve military superiority. In certain West European NATO countries work is already in progress to create bases for the deployment of American medium-range missiles. New strategic nuclear facilities are being deployed on land and at sea, combat systems are being developed for use in space, and conventional arms are becoming more like weapons of mass destruction in their nature. Military spending is increasing without restraint. Statements by Western states, first and foremost the United States, on the desire for some kind of flexibility at arms limitation and reduction talks are insincere.

The emerging situation confronts all states and peoples with the imperious question of how to prevent the world from sliding toward catastrophe.

The participants in the Moscow meeting, aware of their duty to mankind, gave a clear, detailed answer to this question. A wide program of actions aimed at eliminating the threat of war was put forward by the Warsaw Pact states at the Prague conference. At the Moscow meeting the socialist states' peace initiatives were given further concrete development.

The key question of today is the speediest ending of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. Paramount significance is attached to the elimination of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent. The participants in the Moscow meeting declared the need "to achieve at least an agreement excluding the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West European countries and providing for corresponding reductions in existing medium-range facilities in Europe with a view to ensuring equilibrium at a lower level. The attainment of such an agreement is possible if both sides, displaying mutual understanding and political will, are guided by broad considerations of peace and security."

The socialist states, whose words do not diverge from their deeds, approach the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe from precisely these standpoints. The participants in the Moscow meeting expressed complete support for the Soviet proposals aimed at a fair reduction in the medium-range nuclear arms which now exist. The socialist states call for everything possible to be done to ensure that an agreement on not deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and on reducing existing medium-range facilities, based on proposals acceptable to both sides, is reached this year.

The participants in the meeting expressed the conviction that, in the interests of peace and the peoples' security, it is necessary urgently to implement a freeze on nuclear arms by all the nuclear powers, first and foremost the USSR and the United States, and for nuclear powers which have not yet done so to adopt a pledge renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons.

At the Moscow meeting a wide range of proposals were put forward on other questions of great significance for ensuring universal peace: on the mutual reduction of military spending, the mutual nonuse of military forces, the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkans, and other parts of the European Continent, and the need for the speediest completion of the Madrid meeting with positive results and the continuation of the Helsinki process. The socialist community countries call for talks to be held in a businesslike manner and in a positive spirit and for efforts to be made to make detente an uninterrupted, increasingly viable and comprehensive process.

The military-strategic equilibrium which now exists between socialism and imperialism objectively promotes peaceful coexistence. The socialist countries will not allow it to be broken. On the basis of the interests of peace, and their own security, the participants in the Moscow meeting stated that in no event will they allow military superiority over them. They resolutely advocate ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level. In this connection, they draw attention to the stated position of their highest state organs on this matter.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "in our era it is socialism which is the most consistent defender of sound principles in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of each people and of all mankind." The joint statement adopted at the Moscow meeting confirms this with new force.

Remove the nuclear threat from Europe and turn Europe into a continent of peace -- this appeal from the Moscow meeting accords with all the peoples' vital interests and will undoubtedly meet with their active support. The desire of peace-loving forces to ensure the right of people and of nations to a free, decent, and peaceful existence is clearly expressed in the mass antiwar, antimissile demonstrations which are growing all over the world. The peoples' will was clearly reflected by the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" held in Prague.

Soviet people warmly support the joint statement of the participants in the Moscow Meeting, which expresses the unchanging principles of the socialist policy of peace, and will do everything in their power to implement the humane program put forward at the meeting.

CEMA AGRICULTURE COMMISSION MEETS IN MONGOLIA

PM291014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jun (TASS) -- The regular session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Agriculture was held here. Taking part in its work were delegations from CEMA member countries, as well as from the SFRY and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The commission reviewed the progress in implementing the agreements on multilateral international specialization in agriculture. The commission approved a uniform system for veterinary control at the borders of CEMA member countries. The session approved basic trends for cooperation between CEMA member countries in saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and in utilizing secondary resources in agriculture in 1986-1990 and in the period until 2000.

CREATION OF INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRAT UNION NOTED

PM281134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Alliance of Reactionaries"]

[Text] London, 25 Jun -- An international bloc of right-wing political forces has been established as a result of the conference of 22 conservative parties from 19 Western countries held here. Grandiloquently named the "International Democrat Union" [IDU], this organization has proclaimed the popularization of the ideas of "individual freedom" and "equal opportunities" in the world to be its goal. Nevertheless, as can be seen from press reports on the conference, in reality the "union" will, under the cover of slogans for struggle for "democracy" and "freedom," wage an ant-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda campaign and an offensive against left-wing progressive forces.

A most active role in the creation of this reactionary formation was played by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, U.S. Vice President G. Bush, Bavarian Christian Social Union Chariman F.J. Strauss, and other right-wing figures.

It is well known that the political course followed by the parties headed by these figures is distinguished by its particularly reactionary nature. It is they who are responsible for the sharply increased tension in the world.

According to REUTER reports, the conference was addressed by M. Thatcher, who made it clear that "struggle against communism" is the IDU's task. Those present were also addressed by G. Bush who, according to an agency report, took a rigid anti-Soviet position, describing the USSR as "the main enemy of democracy."

Elections for the IDU leadership took place at the conference. A. Mock, chairman of the conservative Austrian People's Party, was elected its president.

Alliance Formation Hit

PM281540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 First Edition P 5

[Article by Vitality Korionov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "The Extremists Are Sounding the Assembly"]

[Text] A conference of 22 conservative parties from 19 Western countries has been held in London and has decided to create an alliance of these countries' right-wing reactionary parties. As has now become the norm in NATO circles, its creation was accompanied by another eruption of statements about the struggle "for democracy and freedom." The fledgling alliance received a lofty name: the "International Democrat Union." However, it can be seen even from what is now on the surface that under cover of a "democratic" exterior international imperialist reaction is taking a new step aimed at consolidating the most right-wing forces in order to struggle against those who defend the cause of peace and genuine democracy.

The label "Made in USA" can be clearly seen on the new alliance. U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who has come to Western Europe to accelerate the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles here, was at its cradle. Bush stated forthrightly that the creation of the bloc of extreme right-wing parties was viewed by Washington as "a continuation of the Reagan administration's initiative."

Let us recall that, addressing the British Parliament a year ago, the U.S. President proclaimed a "crusade" against the forces of socialism and freedom. One practical embodiment of this Black Hundred idea was the notorious "program of democracy and public diplomacy" which set, in particular, the tasks of involving in Washington's "psychological warfare" plans "key figures and organizations" of other countries, ensuring "the development of closer ties and working relations" between them.

Washington is pulling out all the stops to promote the implementation of its hegemonist adventurist designs. A global outlook is being imparted to these attempts. The conference of the "Seven" in Williamsburg took a further step on the path of tying France and Japan more closely to Washington's military chariot. It has now been decided in London to lash to this chariot the political parties on the right flank of the NATO countries. These include, above all, the Bavarian Christian Social Union, headed by F.J. Strauss, and the British Conservative Party, whose leader, M. Thatcher, has stated outright that the new alliance's task will be "fighting communism."

Nor is any secret being made of the fact that this alliance is being cobbled together to oppose the left-wing political parties and organizations which oppose Washington's nuclear war plans. By mobilizing all the capitalist world's reactionary forces around Washington the U.S. extremists are counting on erecting new barriers on the path of the peoples' growing movement in defense of peace. That is the main aim of the fledgling alliance.

RIGHT-WING PARTIES', U.S. ACTIVITIES VIEWED

LD281127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doranin]

[Excerpts] The participants of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" are leaving Prague. They demanded the governments of the Western countries to undertake an obligation not to use nuclear weapons first and to support the proposed freeze on nuclear arsenals. They demanded that nuclear-free zones be created in various regions of Europe, and they called all peace-loving forces of East and West to promote a mass campaign for a ban on nuclear weapons.

I would especially like to dwell on this point. The governments of the NATO countries applied maximal efforts to set the antiwar movement in the West against the antiwar movement in the East, to direct them against each other, trying to place the blame for the current exacerbation of tension on the Soviet Union. They have become especially active most recently. The evidence of this is the creation in London of the so-called International Democratic Union which includes representatives of the right-wing bourgeois parties from 19 Western countries, whose aim is to strive for spreading right-wing and centrist ideas in the world, as the British press notes. What ideas they are may be easily understood from the fact that Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain; Bush, U.S. vice president; Strauss, leader of the West German Christian Social Union; and other politicians of the right are among the founders of this new political alliance.

Washington's diplomatic activity is also evidence of activization of the forces of the right. Vice President Bush is touring Europe supporting, so to speak, NATO's moral spirit, and Secretary of State Shultz is in Asia trying to convince the public of the nobility of U.S. ideas and the insidiousness of the Russians who threaten everybody and everything. Anti-Soviet speeches are pouring as if from a cornucopia. The Soviet Union, you see, could seize Europe without a single shot if the U.S. missiles were not there.

The Soviet Union, allegedly, threatens the security of the Pacific and Indian Ocean area states, and that is why, they say, it is necessary to strengthen the U.S. military presence there.

The participants in the Prague Assembly well understood who is who, and -- as I see it -- its main result is the fact that they advocated uniting the efforts by the East and West antiwar movements. This is no doubt a blow to forces of imperialism. But in order to finally undermine the militarists' plans and to achieve a situation in which the nuclear threat no longer exists, it is necessary that everyone participate in this struggle.

It is not too late to stop the dangerous development of events. The Soviet Union and our people do everything possible to achieve this aim, but not everything depends on the Soviet Union. That is why Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, speaking in the Kremlin at the reception in honor of graduates of military academies, stressed that, without dramatizing the current international situation but without underestimating its complexity too, we should take even more care over improving combat readiness and vigilance so that there may be no chance of our being caught off guard.

USSR PEACEKEEPING ROLE, POLICIES EYED

OW262325 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0000 GMT 26 Jun 83

["By the Globe" talk by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov, PhD, from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; date and place not given]

[Text] The decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the address at the plenum by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet session are exceptionally important to the cause of the social, economic, political, and cultural development of our society. The questions of analyzing the world military and political situation and our party's steps in the cause of consolidating and safeguarding peace and ensuring the security of peoples occupied an important place at the plenum and at the Supreme Soviet session.

In his extensive, preset address, Comrade Andropov gave a comprehensive, clear, and accurate characterization of the contemporary international situation. As he emphasized, it is characterized by the exacerbation of the basic conflict of the age, a conflict in which one can see two courses, two antagonistic courses. One course is directed at defending peace, the other at undermining it.

Comrade Andropov said that the presently existing balance, parity, and military strategic equilibrium are essentially the basis on which the security of all peoples can be built. It is precisely from this level that one can subsequently proceed to the reduction of military opposition.

However, those who today give solo performances on the political stage in Washington think otherwise. Essentially, the fact that Washington and the Pentagon have set themselves quite definite aims -- aims directed at weakening socialism, real socialism -- has not been concealed in many of the latest addresses by U.S. state figures. In the economic sphere, they strive to involve us in a more costly arms race in order to exhaust us economically. Politically, they strive to discredit real socialism. Ideologically, they strive to replace spiritual, socialist values with other, bourgeois values. Finally, militarily, there is overt gambling on the achievement of unilateral military advantages. It seems that in Washington, where, despite the fact that very often the Bible is turned to and God is cited, in reality only one god is prayed to: Mars, the god of war. Concrete facts indicate this.

Suffice it to say that the intensification of the aggression, of imperialism, and primarily American imperialism -- which was mentioned at the plenum and at the Supreme Soviet session -- is displayed in quite a number of disturbing and dangerous tendencies. First and foremost, it is clear today that the United States and NATO are trying to expand the aggressive Atlantic alliance and to attract other reactionary powers to it. In particular, they are trying to attract Japan and certain other countries in order to expand this aggressive platform of struggle against real socialism.

Second, their other tendency is linked to the fact that today the West is, in fact, blocking talks on restraining the arms race and controlling arms. You know, one gets the impression that the West sees the talks presently being held in Geneva, and the talks that are being conducted on strategic arms, as a peculiar method of winning time in order to realize their far-reaching military and political programs.

One can also see the tendency in the United States today to gamble directly on an arms race of a different quality and on a different level, transfering it to the sphere of more accurate weapons, the deployment of weapons systems in space, and the creation of certain other new complete military technical systems.

It is characteristic that almost at the same time that the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Supreme Soviet session were being held, the NATO members gathered in Paris for a NATO Council session. It is very symptomatic that in the Kremlin people concerned with the fate of peace discussed how to solve the problems of peace and how to defend peace. Proposals were advanced concerning a freeze on the existing level of nuclear arms and on concluding an agreement on nonagression and the nonuse of force between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. Western countries were urged to make the same unilateral pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union has made. Meanwhile, quite different voices resounded and something completely different was discussed in the large concert hall of the castle, Salle Pleyel in Paris, where the NATO session was held. It is true that there are many varied peacemaking phrases in the preamble of the document that was adopted by the NATO Council session. However, these phrases are simply ideological cosmetics that have no greater or lesser task than to delude public opinion.

In reality, this session again stressed the West's intention to stop at nothing to achieve unilateral military advantages. In particular, this session reaffirmed that if the Soviet Union supposedly does not agree to the U.S. and NATO proposals on missiles in Europe before autumn, the NATO members will begin the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles at the end of the year. This reaffirmation sounds like an ultimatum. However, we are not a side with whom the language of ultimatums and force may be used. The plenum and the Supreme Soviet session addressed this fact directly. It is characteristic that the Supreme Soviet session stressed once again that the West will essentially intensify their activities toward building up their military power so as to talk to the Soviet Union exclusively from a position of strength. It would be worth advising these gentlemen to turn more often to history and to the lessons of history. These steps have never before been effective and will not be especially effective now.

Comrade Andropov, in his major speech, said that in these conditions we will pay much attention to strengthening our state's defense capabilities and strengthening the combat might of our Soviet Armed Forces. Essentially, these words stated that today our armed forces are not only defending the socialist fatherland, not only protecting peace for the whole socialist system jointly with the fraternal armies of other countries, but are also a powerful factor for peace and security in our world.

U.S., NATO SAID 'FRUSTRATING' MADRID CSCE

LD28152 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

Ten years ago an all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation opened in Helsinki. It ended in the signing of a Final Act in 1975.

The principles of mutual relations between states placed on record in the Final Act, which the peoples have rightly described as the peace charter, and the ways for the development of political, business, and cultural cooperation outlined in it created prerequisites for strengthening peace and security in Europe, widening and intensifying mutually beneficial ties between European countries in various fields.

The peoples of Europe hoped with good reason that the example of Helsinki would be followed also by the participants in the meeting of representatives of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation which was convened in Madrid in accordance with the Helsinki accords way back in November 11, 1980. But from its very outset, diametrically opposite stands became clear.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries persistently declare for completing the forum in the Spanish capital with positive results so that it should become a milestone in the development of detente, are declaring for ensuring the continuity of the all-European process which was started in Helsinki. This was most explicitly stated in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and in the Soviet Union's address to the states-participants in the Madrid meeting. A constructive stand has been taken by neutral and nonaligned states.

But the U.S. delegation strives to use the Madrid meeting in order to bury the policy of developing cooperation between European nations. It is kindling a spirit of confrontation and animosity between peoples, interfering in their home affairs. American delegates use far-fetched pretexts to switch the attention from fundamental issues to those of minor significance, and acting with the support of some of its NATO allies, are deliberately leading things to frustrating the Madrid meeting.

This destructive stand runs counter to the interests not only of the European nations, but also of common Americans, who are opposing the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. It is fraught with dangerous consequences. And only Washington and those who connive with it in the policy of confrontation will be responsible for frustrating the Madrid meeting.

MOSCOW ON REAGAN ASIA TRIP, MEETING PRC LEADERS

LD282209 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] It was announced today that in November this year President Reagan would pay visits to Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea. Moreover, the American press wrote that there was a possibility of a meeting between the leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States. But China is not included in the itinerary of the visit.

FURTHER COMMENT ON 1980 ELECTION CONTROVERSY

Reagan Said Evading Issue

LD291725 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Perhaps Reagan has never had to make more strenuous efforts to evade the questions of correspondents than during his last press conference. The point is that a resounding political scandal has burst in the United States and the current Washington administration is mixed up in it. As you already know, the Reagan election campaign managers in 1980 managed to get their hands on the documents of the former President Jimmy Carter. How can this theft be explained? Does he think such actions are ethical? Reagan had to answer these and other questions, whereas until recently he simply waved them aside, considering that the whole issue wasn't worth a red cent. But the scandal grew and the President can no longer be silent. The first thing he did was to try to evade responsibility for these dirty intrigues. Reagan asserted that he only found out about all this when reports about it leaked to the press and that the documents did not contain strategic information which helped him to win the television debate against Carter and later the presidential elections. The President also stated that allegedly the White House does not know how the documents were acquired.

However, President Reagan's assertions in no way correspond with the facts. The facts show that the Reagan election campaign managers -- Casey, the current CIA director; Baker, the chief of White House staff; Gergen, the assistant to the president for communications; and Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget -- had their spies in the Carter camp who regularly supplied extremely important preelection political information. As for the moral angle, the President saw nothing reprehensible in such dirty political stunts to which the ruling Republican clique resorted. He thinks that they are an inalienable part of a U.S. election campaign.

'Damage' to White House

LD291759 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A scandal involving President Reagan is snowballing in the United States. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Petko files a report from New York: The White House finds it difficult to hush up the scandal over the stealing during the presidential campaign of 1980 of copies of the documents formulating the political platform of Jimmy Carter.

Although the documents were drafted by Carter's closest aides, they were taken to Ronald Reagan's headquarters where they were used in planning verbal attacks on Reagan's political opponents. The press, representatives of the public, and the Congress are enquiring into the presence of a corpus delicti. Under pressure from the public, President Reagan has instructed the Department of Justice to collect and analyze all the facts pertaining to the case. Yet it's clear already now that the stolen documents are more valuable than those the Wategate burglars were hunting for 11 years ago, since they had a decisive influence on the preelection balance of forces and, among other things, on the outcome of the crucial televised debates between the two main candidates.

The debates were won by Ronald Reagan, who had known the cards of his rival. Ronald Reagan, the DAILY NEWS recalls, who in general had been considered no more than a petty former actor, emerged victorious from the debates. He proved that he could discuss matters with the President. Yet the true reason for that success is now explained by Carter's former aide, Jody Powell. The Americans who watched Reagan speaking without a printed text before him were caught out. He had not only his own text, but also the text of Jimmy Carter. In comment on the incident, White House spokesmen try to avoid using such words as enquiry or crime. This, however, doesn't change the essence of the matter, and the reputation of the White House has again suffered a bad damage.

PARTY LINEUPS FOR 1984 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ASSESSED

Democratic Candidates Viewed

LD282002 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1450 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] In the United States, all the Democratic Party candidates for the presidential nomination are collecting funds and touring the country to put themselves on display and meet their supporters. Of the six candidates, the greatest interest in America is at present being aroused by two -- Walter Mondale and John Glenn. One was a vice president, the other an astronaut. Both are known, recognizable, popular. According to opinion polls quoted in the papers and on television, Glenn would now beat Reagan by 45-43; he is leading. Mondale would lose to Reagan, but not by much. Mondale entered the race earlier than Glenn. He has more funds and a better organization, and he is also an incomparably better orator than Senator Glenn. But nevertheless, it appears that Glenn has a better chance of becoming the Democratic presidential candidate than Mondale. Put another way, he -- the astronaut Glenn -- has a better chance of beating the one-time well-known actor Ronald Reagan. It is amazing that in America recognizability is (?all-important) -- on films, on television news -- but people who are already familiar, already known in the home, as it were, are trusted more than professional politicians.

Reagan, Republican Party

LD282222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] In the first edition of our review I spoke of chances of Democratic Party candidates to the White House. Who, then, will be the candidate on behalf of the Republican Party? Well, it would seem that everything is clear here: It is the President who is, so to speak, the leader of the Republican Party.

Senator Paul Laxalt, the old Reagan friend and trustee, told journalists that if 4 July comes and goes without any signal from the White House, it will be possible to reckon that Reagan will be a candidate.

Why should not Reagan announce that, so to speak, he is officially going to run? Why should such a long, dramatic pause be made? After all, his candidacy on behalf of his own party is guaranteed. Before, it was said that Reagan was biding his time, observing how the economic situation and social and political circumstances were shaping up, and only then would he arrive at a decision.

Naturally enough, it is useful to be familiar with the situation. But, it seems to me, like many American observers, that Reagan had already made his choice and that he did decide to seek a second term in office as president, and that it is a firm decision.

Well, now he is currently waging an undeclared electoral campaign and this has been going on for perhaps several months now.

At times he even lets something slip. Thus, he told the king of Jordan that they would do business and be partners for another 6 years, and so not only does he see himself as a Republican Party candidate, but as president for a second term in office.

Why, then, this delay in announcing it? The way to answer this question is to ask a question. Why should Reagan be in any haste? He is assured publicity, so to speak, by virtue of the post of president; the same is the case with money. As for the organization, well it is like the structure of the U.S. Republican Party, which is ready to serve him.

True, he puts the possible Republican candidates in a difficult position; they will not have time to gather the resources or, so to speak, the momentum, but then why should Reagan bother about them? He is convinced -- and he is not trying to conceal it -- that he cannot see worthy figures among the Republicans, figures equal, so to speak, to his own rank.

As for Reagan himself, this is what he said: To announce yourself as a candidate too early is tantamount to laying yourself open to accusations that all your actions as president are subordinate to electoral considerations. That is to say, one can, in fact, make everything subordinate to electoral considerations and this is precisely what Reagan is doing, especially at present. His foreign policy statements, such as, for instance, that the Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan no longer constitute an obstacle on the path of settlement -- and this is what he stated -- are clearly of a preelection nature, with the Zionist lobby in mind. At the same time, he can, so to speak, escape accusations that he is waging an electoral campaign from the presidential armchair, since formally he has not announced his candidacy.

Incidentally, in all probability Reagan could not now manage to announce a formal candidacy, even had he planned earlier to do this, towards the end of June, let us say, simply because the current situation makes it impossible. A major political scandal has broken out in Washington and we have already told you about it. It turned out that Reagan and his retinue had a double agent, someone who was employed under President Carter in the White House. This person handed over all documents, all information of strategic and tactical nature, to Reagan and his retinue and, generally speaking, they knew about everything, they were ready for everything, and in this way it was indeed easy for them -- this is not very ethical, a violation of the laws, as Carter himself said -- it was indeed rather easy for them to know what's what, having, so to speak, a man of their own, their own agent in the White House. So now Ronald Reagan should, of course, wait for a while, as now is not the time to make such announcements. How long can this go on?

How long can Reagan's pause drag on? Until the autumn, say some; until late autumn, say others, trying to be more precise; until December or January, reckons George Church in the journal TIME.

SHULTZ ASIA VISIT, U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY DISCUSSED

'Growing' U.S. Pressure Hit

LD282341 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] We now bring a commentary by news analyst Andrey Orlov. He writes:

On the eve of the present Asian tour of America's Secretary of State George Shultz, the press has been mentioning time and again the new Asian strategy of Washington. The essence of that strategy is to solve political problems by force and not through negotiations. The stress on strength is typical for the Reagan administration. Its stay in office has been marked with a swift buildup of American military presence in Asia, and Washington believes that an important way to further consolidate the presence is through concluding bilateral and multilateral military agreements with the countries of the Asian Continent.

It is not at all accidental that the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in Hong Kong describes George Shultz as a supporter of coalitions, a man dedicated to the idea of strengthening America's global system of alliances.

Proceeding from all this the United States gives primary attention to developing relations with those countries in Asia that are ready to be at the service of the Pentagon. In the Far East, those countries are Japan and South Korea, in the Middle East Israel, and in Southwest Asia Pakistan, which is closely linked with the United States through a strategic accord. Prime Minister of Japan Nakasone, at the meeting in Williamsburg, supported the idea of including Asia into the global strategy of the Pentagon. Already now the Japanese naval ships have been assigned to patrol a vast area in the Pacific within a thousand miles from the shores of Japan, and units of the 7th American Fleet that will be freed from (?that) duty are being dispatched to the shores of South Asia. And in order to ensure them free passage from the Pacific into the Indian Ocean, the United States is trying to prompt the ASEAN countries to strengthen their military partnership with the Pentagon.

George Shultz tried to do that when visiting the Philippines and Thailand and when meeting with representatives of the five ASEAN members in general. Recently the United States succeeded in prolongating the lease on its military bases in the Philippines in exchange for big dollar subsidies which will go to buy new American weapons, and it seems that Shultz would like to impose similar deals on the other members of ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The same approach is typical for United States relations with Pakistan, which is likewise included in the current tour of the American secretary of state. Clarifying Washington's policy towards the countries that are a strategic asset of the United States, George Shultz said that the United States cannot uphold its interests acting exclusively from its own territory and from Europe. It would simply be unable to deploy its forces without its friends in the Third World, as he put it, who will allow the United States to use military facilities on their territory, and in turn, said the secretary of state, the United States is ready to help those countries. The granting of military and economic assistance to Islamabad to a general sum of $3.2 billion is in line with that American course.

That aid includes payment for the use of Pakistan territory in the undeclared war of the imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that includes also advance payment for the bases the United States intends to get in Pakistan for its Navy, Air Force, and its Rapid Deployment Forces. And at the recent hearings in the House subcommittee for the countries of Asia and the Pacific, it was pointed out that understanding on that has already been reached with the Pakistani authorities, or will soon be reached.

On the eve of his trip George Shultz did not miss the opportunity to say that the United States is also interested in developing relations with India, which he decribed as a great democracy of the world. However, a careful study of United States policy in Asia shows that Washington gives priority to those countries that are inclined to enter into a military partnership with it and, in the opinion of observers, this means that in approaching the problems of South Asia the United States gives clear preference to Pakistan. This is expressed in the delivery to Pakistan of the F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

This is why America's new strategy is causing growing alarm everywhere in Asia. This is a strategy of blocs and confrontation which threatens the people in the most densely populated continent of the world with nuclear destruction, and this is how it is assessed by the people of Asia, by the Nonaligned Movement. All the nonaligned countries, and especially India, as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, are experiencing the growing military, political, and economic pressure of the United States. The prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, pointed out that never in the past few decades has the attitude of the United States towards India been so sharply negative as after the conference of the nonaligned countries in Delhi, and that is expressed in the attempt of the American special services and diplomats to undermine the unity of the country. That is also expressed in the attempts of the United States to make it more difficult for India to receive aid from international organizations. So on the eve of the arrival of George Shultz to the countries of South Asia, observers point out to a whole series of problems dividing the United States and India.

U.S. Aims to 'Dominate' Asia

SK300312 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz recently started a two-week tour of Asian countries. The broad area of Asia has been declared a so-called region vital to the national interests of the United States. Now, what interests does the United States have in the Asian area? Station commentator (Gurorov) said the following:

The U.S. aim is to make Asian countries follow the U.S. policy toward this region and, thus, to dominate Asian countries.

He continued: As reported by UPI, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is scheduled to visit Pakistan and, later, to tour the outposts of the counterrevolutionary elements of Afghanistan. There are some 100 outposts of Afghan counterrevolutionary elements in Pakistan. These outposts were established to train terrorists to be infiltrated into Afghanistan with U.S. assistance. The Pakistan Army armed by the United States occupies an important role in the U.S. strategy toward this region. For instance, reports have said the United States is attempting to enhance the role of Pakistan in a military alliance fabricated in this region in place of the disbanded CENTO alliance.

The United States is also attempting to form a military alliance in the Far East with Japan and South Korea.

This military alliance is also stretching its spearhead of aggression to the allied countries [as heard] in this region [words indistinct].

South Korea, one member of this military alliance, has been reduced to a nuclear weapons base of the United States. According to a report, neutron weapons will be deployed in South Korea in the near future. The territory of Japan is also now full of U.S. nuclear weapons.

It is not accidental that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone called Japan an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States.

Twenty-three years have passed since the so-called Japan-U.S. defense treaty came into effect. Thanks to this treaty, the United States has further strengthened its line of military aggression. Today military cooperation between the United States and Japan is in full swing. This can be proved by the fact that Japanese Self-Defense Forces units are participating in the military exercise codenamed Global Shield 83 which is now being staged by the United States and its allies. This military exercise, which covers the Pacific and other parts of the world, will include (?nuclear weaponry operational exercises) and [word indistinct].

Japanese participation in U.S. global strategy has become clearer with Nakasone's signature, at the recent Williamsburg summit of heads of state of seven Western countries, to a document calling for acceleration of nuclear missile armament in the NATO military alliance.

In view of all these facts, we can easily guess the aim of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' recent tour of Asia.

U.S. ACCELERATION OF SPACE MILITARIZATION SCORED

PM272130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vladimir Sukhoy under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Space and the Pentagon"]

[Excerpts] THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that the Pentagon is now examining the question of creating a joint space command for all four branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. According to the U.S. military strategists' design, the new command will carry out leadership of Pentagon operations in space, whose dimensions are steadily expanding.

Since the present U.S. Administration entered the White House it has viewed space as some "absolute position" whose military conquest allegedly opens the way to way to rule on earth. Following this faulty logic, the Reagan administration has sharply increased expenditures on military space research and steered a course toward preparing "star wars." "Space is a new theater of military operations," General J. Hartinger, head of the U.S. Air Force Space Command created last September in Colorado Springs (Colorado), has stated.

Plans to create a joint air force, naval, ground forces, and marines space command attest to the Pentagon's acceleration of the already rapid rate of the militarization of space. The development of an antisatellite system, work on the creation of space laser weapons, the deployment of large-scale ABM systems in space -- these are just a few of the U.S. military scientific centers' plans.

The well-informed weekly AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY points out that work on the creation of antisatellite missiles has entered its final stage.

Specific deadlines have been set for conducting tests on two-stage missiles which will be launched in the upper strata of the atmosphere from F-15 fighters. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, has ordered that an antisatellite system be adopted within 5 years.

But the earth, already overburdened with weapons, has no need for "space orbits"of weapons of war. The Soviet Union suggests concluding an international treaty on the nondeployment of weapons of any kind in space. Moreover, our country is ready to agree to prohibit completely the use of force both in space and from space against the earth. These are real ways of turning space into a sphere of exclusively peaceful cooperation in the interests of all mankind.

APN Article

AU241645 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by APN correspondent Edgar Cheparov: "Space and Fear"]

[Excerpts] "Space is an area from which the entire world can be kept in fear".... This is what Col Jack Lausma, commander of the U.S. multipurpose spaceship "Columbia," stated. The colonel added that he shares "the interest of the U.S. Administration in creating such space objects which can destroy Soviet missiles." It is hard to understand such statements. After all, they were not made by a desk strategist, but by a person who has seen with his own eyes how beautiful the planet of man is and how small and defenseless it is in essence.

The irresponsibility of U.S. considerations that "it is desirable to keep the entire world in awe" is particularly obvious now. According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, preparations for a space war will be rehearsed during the exercise of the "U.S. Strategic Air Command" which will take place from 23 June to 1 July. The plans for "antimissile defense" recently made public by President Reagan have drawn sharp criticism throughout the entire world, even in the United States itself.

Obviously, the United States is stepping up the implementation of its military space program. U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Fred Ikle stated in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the administration "is discussing the possibility of carrying out military support missions in space," and that the Pentagon is even now utilizing that part of space which is close to earth to "carry out command functions and control communications during operations on land and sea." Nor did the Pentagon deputy chief hide the fact that since 1977 the United States has been working on the development of antisatellite weapons which it wants to test as early as this summer. He also mentioned that the Defense Department is conducting intensive research to develop a series of antimissile systems based on laser and radiation weapons.

As confirmation of the reality of the military space plans and projects of the Pentagon, Ikle attempted to assert that the utilization of space by the United States is allegedly "in full agreement with international law." This was doubtlessly stated in order to unsettle those people who question the U.S. "right" to turn space into a military testing ground. After all, both sober-minded politicians and the public have weighty grounds for such doubts.

It is clear that the present White House statement that bringing about a "turn in defense technology" is compatible with the U.S. obligations under the treaty on missile defense is nothing but preparation of the ground for tearing up existing agreements. The Soviet Union, however, opposes the U.S. attacks on these agreements because Moscow is the initiator and a party to all the currently valid international agreements which are aimed at ensuring that space is used only for peaceful purposes.

DPRK ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH OF SOLIDARITY NOTED

'Division' Caused by U.S.

SK290922 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Article by station commentator (Rogachev)]

[Text] In accordance with the proposal advanced yesterday by the World Peace Council, the month of international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic manner began in many countries on 25 June.

As is well known, the division of Korea was caused by the start of the U.S. forces' occupation of the southern half of Korea in 1945, by the unilateral establishment of a South Korean regime following this, and by the subsequent starting of an aggressive war against the DPRK. Nearly 30 years have passed since the armistice agreement was signed. Tension, however, has not been alleviated in this region; rather, it has been increased. Forty thousand U.S. troops are still deployed in the southern half of the country. Scores of U.S. Air Force and missile bases are also deployed there.

Armed provocations against the DPRK have been systematically committed. People pay close attention to the fact that the U.S. ruling circles' adventurous line for frantically seeking an arms race is the basic cause of the tension that has increased more and more on the Korean peninsula. While working toward militarizing the Seoul regime, Washington is now striving to hold on to the southern half of the Korean peninsula as a stronghold and offensive outpost. The stockpile of weapons, of mass destruction, which were deployed en masse during the war from 1950 to 1953, is now being constantly supplemented.

The Reagan administration does not conceal its attempt to additionally deploy antisubmarine nuclear weapons, cruise missiles, and neutron bombs in South Korea, its territory. The Reagan administration has taken practical measures for pulling Japan into a program for rearming the forces of a dictatorial regime and for forming a military alliance among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo. All these acts have been committed to oppose socialist countries and the peace-loving people in Asia as well as the DPRK. Such militarist preparations made by the Pentagon have troubled broad social circles in countries situated close to the boundary on which these preparations are made. Because of this, the DPRK Government has long advanced, and is advancing, a decisive demand for providing the Korean people with the possibility of forcing all U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and of independently solving the country's reunification question without meddling by foreign forces. This line meets the long-cherished desire of all the Korean people to live and work in a unified, democratic country. At the same time, this line meets the requirements for the security and interests of the Far East and the world.

Amity Groups' Congratulations

SK271254 Moscow in Korean to Korean 1330 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] In connection with the opening in the Soviet Union on 25 June of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to force the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, the Standing Committee of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society have sent a congratulatory message to Comrade (Kim Myong-chae), chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society. In the congratulatory message, the hope was expressed that the Korean people's just cause will be victorious and that Korea will be reunified.

IZVESTIYA ON RESTORING USSR-JAPANESE TRADE

PM280855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura article: "USSR-Japan --- 'Reciprocity Required'" under the rubric "A Reader Asks"]

[Text] "Last February the Soviet Union was visited by a large delegation of Japanese businessmen. Has their visit produced any results?" [signed] V. Kislyayev (Vinnitsa)

The visit to the Soviet Union by such a large (over 250 members) delegation from Japan's business circles was an unprecedented event in the history of Soviet-Japanese relations. The visit is evidence of the significant attention given by enterpreneurs in the Land of the Rising Sun to trade and economic cooperation with the USSR.

The businessmen's arrival in Moscow is also evidence of the alarm spreading across the Japanese islands in connection with Japan's loss of its position as one of the USSR's leading (among Western countries) trading partners: from a steady second place, it has slipped down to fifth. And this fast slide is continuing. The Japanese association for trade with the USSR and East European countries recently reported that in the first quarter of this year, the volume of trade between the two sides was almost 30 percent lower than a year ago.

What has caused this slide? There are several reasons. One of them is the completion of procurement of Japanese goods for the Urengoy Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Another factor is the absence of new large-scale projects for business cooperation between the two sides. Eight general agreements on such projects have been signed, of which four are already completed, one is "frozen" (and the Soviet side is not to blame for this at all) and only three are in the process of implementation. The third reason is based on Japan's course of hardening the terms for financing the export of Japanese goods, which sharply slowed down and continues to slow down the normal goods turnover....

While the reduction of deliveries from Japan for the gas pipeline is a natural phenomenon (the pipeline's construction is steadily approaching completion), neither the reduction in the number of large-scale cooperation projects nor the credit restrictions can be described as natural. They are the inevitable fruit of the policy of "sanctions" against the USSR. In actual fact, the words "against the USSR" are unsuitable in this case: there "sanctions" backfire in the first place on their own authors, the fanatical supports of the gamble on "economic diktat."

But the gamble has clearly been lost. The champions of the pursuit of policy from positions of economic strength failed to take into account the viability of the Soviet Union's socialist economy, greatly overestimated their own capabilities, and exchanged the realistic approach to contemporary events for groundless illusions. The result for Japan is clear to see: a drop in the volume of its trade with the USSR which is not just significant but even unprecedented in size (no similar fall in Soviet-Japanese trade has been registered since 1958). And, let us add, it is in its own way unique in the USSR's business relations with the West.

Special concern in Japan's business world in caused today not so much by this fall in turnover as by the prospects for the future. The prospects have been washed away, eroded by this policy of "sanctions" to such an extent as to create fears about the very existence of Soviet-Japanese trade as a noteworthy element in economic mutual relations between East and West.

The problem is that until now, the large-scale projects for economic cooperation were one of the most powerful driving forces behind trade between the two countries. But, as we have already noted, only three of them remain. These projects are not everlasting. So far, no new ones are planned. They have not been planned especially because, under government pressure, Japan's business world is losing its typical energy and initiative. As a result of this, the multifaceted work of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation has been "frozen" since 1979 -- and this was work during which large-scale projects were conceived, discussed, and brought to fruition. Four years of inactivity -- and quite a few opportunities have been lost, opportunities that were and can be offered by the mutually supplementary economies of the two countries.

But the point at issue, goes beyond these 4 years that have been lost without trace. The Soviet economy is a planned economy, and every major business cooperation project must have its clearly defined position in our 5-year plans. But what position can be alloted for something that does not exist? And how much longer will it take to get back to a normal and productive dialogue?

The Moscow meeting on trade and economic cooperation can be described as a noteworthy and serious attempt to regenerate this dialogue. It confirmed the interest of both sides in mutually advantageous business contacts and proved their fruitfulness: during the period of preparation for, and at the actual meeting, contracts to a total value of $500 million were concluded (with USSR-Japan trade turnover in 1982 standing at $5 billion). Japan's trade and industrial circles evaluate the Moscow forum as a positive factor, capable of exerting a favorable influence on Soviet-Japanese trade and also, to a certain extent, on the situation of the Japanese economy, which is undergoing serious hardships today.

But it is not up to the Soviet Union. Even in ancient times people drew the conclusion: "Trade is like love and requires reciprocity." What is needed are healthy reason and good will on the part of Japan itself. This specificity was also emphasized at the recently concluded USSR Supreme Soviet session: "If people in Tokyo choose in favor of peace and good-neighborly relations, then the USSR will be a reliable partner for Japan in the development of broad mutual relations in the political, economic, and other spheres." If people in Tokyo manage to give up the fruitless tactics of "economic pressure on the Soviets," whether imposed on them by the White House or taken up for their own reasons, the Moscow meeting could yield its fruit. Otherwise, the desire to develop trade and economic relations expressed in the joint declaration by participants in the Moscow forum will remain just as fruitless.

JAPAN MOVES TO BECOME 'MILITARY POWER'

LD272241 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Tsvetov video report]

[Text] The Pentagon has begun modernizing its air bases in the country, the Japanese press reports.

The time for statements has come to an end. As parliamentary circles confirm the Japanese Government now intends to begin gradual implementation of the statements which Prime Minister Nakasone has not spared making in the 7 months that he has been in power. These statements are contained in the formula composed by Nakasone himself: Japan should become an unsinkable aircraft carrier aimed against the USSR and linked by common fate with the United States. [Video shows U.S. air base at Misawa, aircraft landing there; shots of an unidentified aircraft carrier and other naval vessels in port]

According to the Japanese Communist Party, U.S. nuclear weapons are permanently stored on the island of Okinawa. U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines, with nuclear weapons on board, call at Yokosuka and Sasebo. Preparations are underway for the deployment at the Misawa military base of yet another type of nuclear weapons: F-16 bombers. The pretext for this is the threat allegedly stemming from the Soviet Armed Forces which are located in the Far East. However, the aim is without prior agreement to turn into an anachronism the three non-nuclear principles of Japanese policy: not to possess, not to introduce, and not to produce nuclear weapons. Once it has disposed of these principles, the government intends to begin a review of the peace constitution. Quite recently, any statement about wanting to renounce the peace articles of the Constitution, would have cost a prime minister his job. Now, however, Nakasone who has spoken out several times against the peace constitution has become prime minister.

As members of parliament assert, henceforth, the time is beginning which should be counted as the start of Japan's movement toward turning into a powerful military power.

REAGAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN 'TO INTENSIFY PRESSURE'

LD292339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Losenko]

[Text] It has been announced with great pomp in Washington and Tokyo, that President Reagan will visit Japan in November when he begins a tour of Asian countries. Reagan will be the third American President to visit the Japanese islands following Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. One's attention is drawn to the fact that it is these last three administrations which have pointedly been assigning such a great role to Japan, which is increasingly being turned into a most important military-strategic ally of the United States. In this connection, reports KYODO, observers expect the Reagan visit to intensify pressure on Japan with a view to the latter's building up its military preparations. The U.S. President will be impressing upon the Japanese side at the talks in Tokyo, as he did recently at the conference of the leaders of the major Western countries in Williamsburg, the thesis that Japan, as one of the pillars of the capitalist world, should take on greater military commitments and, in essence, join NATO.

The visit of the trans-Atlantic guest will take place shortly before the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. So it is not to be ruled out that traditional anti-Soviet rhetoric from Reagan will be followed up with persistent attempts to force Japan, too, into siting Pershing and cruise missiles on its territory.

FURTHER ON CONCLUSION OF INDIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

'Warm, Friendly Atmosphere'

PM271215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received R. Venkataraman, Indian defense minister, in the Kremlin 24 June.

During the conversation, it was noted that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India in the political, economic and other spheres are successfully developing on the firm basis of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation in the interests of both countries' peoples and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman, in the USSR on an official friendly visit, visited an Air Force unit at Kubinka 24 June. He was familiarized with its combat equipment and material base and with the military airmen's everyday life.

On 24 June Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman, in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow on a tour of the country.

The Indian guest was seen off at Vnukovo airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; and Army General V.M. Shabanov -- USSR deputy defense ministers; and also Army General P.G. Lushev, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

'Good Will Visit'

PM281133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Excerpts] Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman left the Soviet Union on 27 June.

The Indian defense minister making a statement said, I am taking with me pleasant memories. In Moscow I had the opportunity to meet and talk with N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, and V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our talks were friendly and fruitful. They again stressed the two sides' desire to develop Indian-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres.

My trip to the Soviet Union was a good will visit, R. Venkataraman said. In the cities I visited, I was given a cordial reception and was received with hearty hospitality. I was given the opportunity to familiarize myself with sites of interest to me, which made a great impression.

In conclusion the minister expressed sincere gratitude to the government and people of the Soviet Union for their cordiality and friendship.

Visits Latvia

LD271812 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Defence Minister of the Republic of India Ramaswamy Venkataraman left the Soviet Union today. He stayed in our country on an official visit at the invitation of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

Before his departure, the guest familiarized himself with places of interest in the capital of Latvia. He had a meeting with the command of the Red-Banner Baltic Military District, visited the Riga higher military aviation engineering school named after Yakov Alksnis.

Ramaswamy Venkataraman viewed the exposition of the memorial monument -- Museum of Latvian Red Marksmen. He visited also the memorial ensemble in memory of victims of fascist terror in Salaspils where he laid a wreath.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT U.S. EMBASSY IN DELHI REPORTED

LD282345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] A mass anti-American demonstration has taken place near the United States Embassy in Delhi. Our correspondent Aleksey Vorobyev reports: [sound of demonstrators chanting slogans] The Indian capital has not seen anything like this for a long time. For several days now, the American Embassy has literally been under siege by the demonstrators. The police cordon which is reliably blocking access to the gates of the Embassy reminds one more of a frontline.

The demonstration lasting several days is the Indian public's answer to the provocative statement by Harry Barnes, the American ambassador in Delhi. Representatives of India's various political parties qualified the ambassador's statement as direct interference in India's internal affairs and demanded that he be expelled from the country.

Addressing journalists, Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, stated that the attempt to put the demands of separatists in India regarding the creation of the independent state Khalistan on a level with the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for national independence testifies once again that certain foreign forces are not interested in India's political stability. The base of the so called Khalistan movement is to be found in the United States, the prime minister stated. The Indian public has at its disposal numerous and trustworthy facts, confirming not only official Washington's benevolent attitude to separatist elements in India. The local press has repeatedly carried materials leaving no doubt that the United States special services have for many years been giving direct aid to the separatist groupings.

ZIMYANIN-LED DELEGATION'S PARIS VISIT UNDERWAY

Departs From Moscow

PM281433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation from the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers left Moscow for Paris 27 June at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly. It is headed by M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation includes Deputy V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, and Deputies V.A. Anbarstumyan, M.S. Gromova, R.I. Kosolapov, and A.B. Chakovskiy, members of the chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and responsible workers from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Foreign Ministry.

French Ambassador to the USSR C. Arnaud was also among those seeing off the delegation.

Arrival in Paris Noted

LD271848 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 27 TASS -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet came here today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of France's National Assembly. The delegation is led by Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin.

At Paris Roissy Airport the delegation was met by deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of France's National Assembly, Chairman of the French-Soviet Friendship Group of the National Assembly Claude Estier and other officials.

Meets With French Officials

LD281036 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 27 TASS -- A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Zimyanin, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who are currently on a visit here, have met today with Maurice Faure, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, and Claude Estier, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, chairman of the French-Soviet Friendship Group of the National Assembly.

Warmly greeting the Soviet MP's, M. Faure pointed out the importance of the forthcoming talks for further continuing the Soviet-French political dialogue and developing inter-parliamentary ties. He expressed conviction that the Soviet delegation's visit would serve towards strengthening all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Session With Assembly Leader

LD281701 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 28 TASS -- A meeting has been held here between Mikhail Zimyanin, head of the delegation from the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Louis Menmaz, chairman of France's National Assembly.

The sides exchanged during the meeting views on questions of bilateral relations and prospects of development of Soviet-French ties. They also discussed the possibilities of further expansion of contacts along parliamentary and other lines.

Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Yuliy Vorontsov, the USSR's ambassador to France, took part in the conversation.

Louis Mermaz gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians.

Zimyanin-Cresson Discussion

LD281851 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 27 TASS -- The head of the delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who are currently on a visit in France, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Zimyanin has met here today with French Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson.

The sides devoted their main attention to a discussion of Soviet-French economic relations. In that connection the French side expressed interest in a further development of cooperation between the two countries in this field.

Cheysson Meeting Held

LD282001 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 28 TASS -- Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading a delegation of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visiting in France, had a conversation with Claude Cheysson, French minister for external relations, here today.

Taking part in the conversation were Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Yuriy Vorontsov, the ambassador of the USSR to France.

Zagladin Gives Interview

LD291031 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The main subject of talks held yesterday between Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and a Soviet parliamentary delegation, which lasted more than an hour, was the differences between France and the Soviet Union over defense problems, primarily the question of Euromissiles. Claude Cheysson and his interlocutors also discussed the Polish crisis after John Paul II's trip. Mr Vadim Zagladin, who is the deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, spoke to Michel Barthelemy at the end of the meeting with Claude Cheysson. According to Mr Zagladin, everything is going well in Poland.

[Begin recording] [Zagladin, in French] We noted that we had different opinions on the subject, but we in the Soviet Union note that things are going well, that there are still many difficulties in Poland [words indistinct] still well in principle.

[Barthelemy] Do you Soviets believe that the situation is developing favorably since the visit by John Paul II to Poland?

[Zagladin] [Word indistinct] in the West certain people believed that after the pope's visit Socialist Poland was disintegrating. It has not disintegrated.

[Barthelemy] Are you expecting President Mitterrand in Moscow soon?

[Zagladin] That depends on President Mitterrand and not on us. We are still agreeable to his visiting.

[Barthelemy] The invitation remains?

[Zagladin] It was made, and it remains [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Zimyanin Addresses First Meeting

PM291607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 First Session p 4

[TASS report: "For the Sake of Improving the International Situation"]

[Text] Paris, 28 Jun -- The Delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by M. V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is here at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly, today had its first working meeting with a delegation of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission.

Speaking during the meeting, M. V. Zimyanin pointed out that contacts between Soviet and French parliamentarians have always been useful for developing the Soviet-French political dialogue, which must be oriented toward improving the international situation and strengthening mutual understanding between our two countries and peoples.

We have come to your country, he said, soon after a plenum of our party's Central Committee.

The results of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session that took place subsequently reflected the Soviet people's unanimity in supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Soviet people's desire to ensure our motherland's further progress along the path of developing the economy, science, culture, and enhancing the people's well-being.

The session showed once again that the Soviet people are fully prepared to do everything to strengthen the peaceful conditions of creative labor in our country and in the socialist countries, our allies. In this sphere, as we understand it, the Soviet people's supreme interests coincide wholly and fully with the interests of all the world's peoples and of all mankind.

Our meeting, the Soviet delegation head continued, is taking place at a time of a sharp exacerbation of the international situation, which is assuming an increasingly dangerous nature. It is our conviction that the chief reason for the deterioration in the international situation is the abrupt shift in the policy of the United States and some of its allies away from detente, peaceful coexistence, and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems toward cold war and the dangerous concept of brinkmanship.

At the present stage it is the aim of the United States, which it does not even hide, to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. This very principle presupposes the inevitable passage of the arms race into a qualitatively new and far more dangerous phase. Here the chief gamble is today being made on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

However, the outlines of the next stage are also discernible already. In our opinion, the Williamsburg meeting shows that Washington is stepping up its attempts to subordinate other countries, including West European countries, to its dangerous course. We cannot fail to wonder whether the United States is working to create a global military-political coalition of all the leading capitalist countries directed against the USSR and the other socialist states.

The present U.S. policy is directed, above all, against the USSR and the socialist countries, which have been proclaimed the "embodiment of evil." But one cannot fail to see that in fact the whole world is Washington's target. Indeed, the U.S. line is already doing palpable harm to other countries, including some which Washington calls its friends.

In the prevailing situation the Soviet Union consistently upholds the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente. Expressing the will of the Soviet People, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasizes: "The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure a calm, peaceful future for the present and future generations. This is the aim of our policy, and we will not deviate from it."

In our opinion the first thing we must strive for is to prevent the disruption of the existing military-strategic parity between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. It is precisely the military-strategic parity that has emerged which has created the basis for detente. It must continue to serve as a reliable guarantee of international stability.

We will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and of our friends and allies. This does not mean, however, that we favor continuing the arms race. The Soviet Union advocates taking the path of limiting and reducing arms, proceeding [ottalkivayas] from the existing equality.

It is our profound conviction that the question of how to avoid a new spiral of the nuclear missile arms race in Europe is of special, key significance today.

The deployment of new American missiles in West Europe would pose a very serious danger, above all, to the European peoples and result in a still greater worsening of the international situation.

For its part, the Soviet Union has put forward several options for resolving the problem, each of which is based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. The Soviet Union advocates an honest, fair agreement infringing no one's interests. As for the United States, it is clearly trying to use the Geneva talks as a screen for realizing its aggressive plans and building up its arms and Armed Forces in Europe.

It must be clearly stated that if the United States continues to adhere to delaying tactics at the talks and begins installing new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will have to take timely and effective countermeasures, having in view both the territories where American missiles will be deployed and the territory of the United States itself, as the Soviet Government has stated most definitely.

In speaking of this, we threaten neither the United States nor West Europe. In stating that we will take the necessary countermeasures we are warning the West about the possible consequences. Let NATO generals not reckon -- and such arguments have recently been encountered increasingly frequently -- that they will start deploying new nuclear missiles, and only then will the Soviet Union make concessions at the Geneva talks. No, these calculations are absolutely futile.

Seeking to end the arms race, preserve the existing correlation of forces, and thereby open up the way to an arms reduction, the Soviet Union proposes as a first step implementing a freeze on nuclear potentials as a whole.

The USSR Supreme Soviet voiced the hope at its June session that the supreme legislative organs and Governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC will take a responsible and constructive stand with regard to the proposal for a nuclear arms freeze and will display the political will to make it possible finally to break the vicious circle of the arms race in the interests of all our planet's peoples.

The pledge adopted by the Soviet Union never to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of historic significance. If the other nuclear powers, including France, followed the USSR's example, this would virtually rule out the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The Soviet delegation head went on to draw the parliamentarians' attention to the Warsaw Pact states' constructive proposals and, in particular, to the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the states of the Warsaw Pact Organization and the North Atlantic alliance.

People in the West like to repeat that Western countries need the "nuclear deterrent" in view of the USSR's considerable superiority in conventional arms. First, if we keep to the facts -- and only facts can be an objective criterion here -- approximate equilibrium exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization in the sphere of conventional arms. Second, the socialist countries' proposal envisages that within the treaty's framework the participating countries of both alliances would adopt a pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms either against each other or against third countries. This is the first time in history that a proposal on the nonuse of force has been advanced in this form.

The positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting would be a great contribution to the cause of strengthening European peace. This is one of the few forums where East-West talks are continuing.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to achieve fruitful results at the Madrid meeting. We would like to count on France's constructive assistance.

By tradition, M. V. Zimyanin went on to declare, a significant place is allocated to questions of bilateral Soviet-French relations in talks between representatives of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French National Assembly. Parliamentarians are called upon to promote the development of bilateral relations and to create a favorable climate for this. Today it is particularly necessary to work in this direction. On the one hand, it is our opinion that under the present international conditions the nature of Franco-Soviet relations and the direction of their development assume still greater significance. But on the other hand, Soviet-French relations have recently been encountering major obstacles.

The USSR's stand is well known. As A. A. Gromyko once again confirmed at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, our country advocates good relations with France and broad, all-around cooperation with it, above all, of course, in questions of preserving and strengthening world peace. We would be prepared to continue the policy of maintaining privileged relations with France. In this we proceed from regard for historical traditions and from the interests of peace and security, as well as from the real requirements of our countries' national policies. However, of course, relations with any country are not unilateral but bilateral. We have repeatedly voiced our intentions, and we repeat them now. It is important what the French side's intentions are, however,

From our viewpoint the political changes which occurred in France two years ago created favorable new preconditions for the further development of good relations between our countries and to raise them to a still higher level. Unfortunately, those expectations are not yet being justified. Moreover, in a whole number of aspects of political relations the French side is carrying out a certain dismantling of the ties which used to exist.

Of course, the definition of French policy is a matter for France and its leadership. However, we cannot fail to be concerned at the changes in the directions of French policy which have become apparent recently and which cannot fail to affect Soviet-French relations. It is our impression that France has recently undertaken certain actions which cannot be said to help improve the international situation. We mean, for example, the clear strengthening of France's ties with NATO's military organization and the French leadership's overt support for U.S. and NATO plans which are quite obviously directed against the Soviet Union and its interests. Thus, the communique of the NATO Council's Paris session can hardly be described as other than embodying the cold war spirit and NATO's militarist course.

Recently, however, certain changes have also become apparent in French policy proper with regard to the Soviet Union or, to put it more accurately, certain negative aspects are being noted which do not contribute to the fruitful development of our relations. It seems to us that trends of this sort in French policy are not only capable of harming our bilateral relations but also run counter to the accumulated historical traditions and national interests of our two countries and to the interests of peace and detente. We would also like to draw the attention of French parliamentarians to the fact that the climate of cooperation between our countries is harmed by the anti-Soviet campaign being conducted in the mass media in France, including on state television and radio.

As for the Soviet Union, it will not participate in -- still less initiate -- the destruction of what has been achieved through the joint efforts of our countries and peoples in the cause of detente and the strengthening of security.

Proceeding from its conviction of the lasting significance of Soviet-French relations, the Soviet side acts soberly and calmly and will do everything to prevent the further deterioration of bilateral relations. "Displaying restraint, Yu.V. Andropov said in conversation with the editor of DER SPIEGEL magazine, "we are guided by the broad interests of Soviet-French relations, which we value and which have been taking shape over a long period, and by the interests of preserving detente in Europe."

Of course, the USSR and France belong to different sociopolitical systems and alliances. It is perfectly natural that their assessments of particular problems, as well as their approaches to resolving them, certainly do not always coincide. It is important, however, clearly to designate the limits of these differences and not make the development of relations as a whole dependent on them.

The Soviet Government, the Soviet people, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies were and still are champions of a solicitous attitude toward the accumulated positive balance in relations between our countries. We proceed here from the coincidence of the fundamental interests of our peoples and of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. So far only the forces of aggression have suffered from France's friendship with the USSR. Our peoples, like all the peace-loving forces of Europe, have always benefited from our friendship.

Expounding, in his turn, the main directions of French foreign policy, M. Faure, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission, declared that France advocates the strengthening of peace and international cooperation, the establishment of more just international economic relations, and the strengthening of security on the basis of reducing arms. On a general plane he advocated a positive conclusion to the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. At the same time he repeated the well-known allegations about the supposed disruption of the balance of forces in Europe and the need for the West to "upgrade" its armament.

M. Faure advocated the development of Franco-Soviet relations in various spheres, including the deepening of the political dialogue, emphasizing that feelings of friendship and sympathy toward the Soviet people are profoundly alive in the French people.

P. Joxe, chairman of the Socialist Party group in the National Assembly; C. Estier, deputy chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission; and V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, spoke during the debate.

Second Working Meeting Held

LD291246 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 29 TASS -- The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Mikhail Zimyanin, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, now staying in Paris, had today their second working meeting with a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of France. The two sides continued to exchange opinions on a number of major international problems and questions of bilateral relations.

The following persons spoke during the meeting: Richard Kosolapov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Aleksandr Chakovskiy, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Claude Estier, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of France, chairman of the Franco-Soviet friendship group at the National Assembly; Andre Bellon, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; Lidi Dupuis, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

Delegation Honored at Reception

LD291418 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 29 TASS -- President of the Senate of France Alain Poher gave today a reception in honour of a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet now staying here. The delegation is headed by vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin.

Welcoming the Soviet guests Alain Poher stressed the need of further development of relations between the two countries which are an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation.

Speaking in reply Mikhail Zimyanin expressed the confidence about the mutual benefit of interparliamentary contacts. He also emphasized the striving of the Soviet Union to develop relations with France.

Later the Soviet delegation met with chairman of the group of Franco-Soviet Friendship of the Senate Jacques Choumont. During the conversation the sides came out for the strengthening of versatile relations between the USSR and France that meet the interests of the peoples of both countries, promote peace and security in Europe.

Addresses France-USSR Society

LD292055 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 29 TASS -- The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the leadership and activists of the "France-USSR" society today. The delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France.

The "France-USSR" society which was set up 38 years ago now consists of about 40,000 individual and 230 collective members among which are industrial enterprises, trade union, and public organizations. Sixty new committees of the society were set up in various cities in the past two and half years. There are now 425 local organizations of the "France-USSR" society in the country.

Addressing the Soviet parliamentarians, Madeleine Guilbert, executive president of the "France-USSR" society, pointed out that the society will continue to do everything possible for further development of all-round cooperation between the two countries and to conduct large-scale work to acquaint the French public with the life and achievements of Soviet people.

Speaking during the meeting, Mikhail Zimyanin described the work of the Soviet people and the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government directed towards further economic advance and a rise in the well-being of the Soviet people. The results of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he pointed out, have become yet another illustration of the unity of the party and the people.

The leader of the Soviet delegation emphasized that in the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation the Soviet Union will make every effort to preserve peace and to avert the threat of a nuclear war.

He also pointed out that the Soviet people entertain the sentiments of traditional friendship and respect towards the French people. He said that Soviet Government consistently comes out in favour of development of relations with France, the relations which serve the cause of strengthening peace and ensuring security in Europe.

Mikhail Zimyanin highly appreciated the versatile activities of the "France-USSR" society which contribute to deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and wished the activists of the society new successes in their work.

Maria Gromova, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in her speech told those present about labour accomplishments of Soviet people. She voiced confidence that Soviet-French contacts will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and France.

FRG ECONOMIC MINISTER'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Kostandov, Patolichev Discussions

LD281651 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Kostandov has received the West German Minister of the Economy Otto Lambsdorff in Moscow and discussed the development of economic ties and trade between the two countries. Mr Otto Lambsdorff also met with the Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev.

Gosbank Board Meeting

PM291333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] U.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received FRG Economics Minister O. Lambsdorff on 28 June. A talk was held on questions of further trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

FRG Ambassador to the Soviet Union A. Meyer-Landrut also took part in the talk, which was held in a businesslike atmosphere.

START OF NATO BALTIC EXERCISES REPORTED

LD272346 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The naval exercises of several NATO states codenamed Baltic Operations '83 started on Monday in the Baltic near the sea borders of socialist countries. Taking part are vessels and naval aircraft of the United States, Britain, Federal Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands. A spokesman for the Danish Navy has said that the chief objective of the maneuvers is to establish the right of American combat ships to operate in the international waters of the Baltic Sea. Observers note the fact that the beginning of the exercises coincided with the arrival of the American Vice President George Bush in the north of Europe. The maneuvers will last till 6 July.

PROFESSOR CRITICIZES 'ISLAMIC DESPOTISM' IN IRAN

PM231435 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 10

[Professor R. Ulyanovskiy article under the rubric "International Life": "Moral Principles in Politics, and Policy in the Sphere of Morals; Iran -- What Next?"]

[Excerpts] The contemporary trends and peculiarities of the "propaganda war" launched by U.S. imperialism against the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress have long-established traditions which are rooted in the very nature of the system of capitalist exploitation. As early as the middle of last century K. Marx and F. Engels noted that the bourgeoisie "has left no other tie between people apart from naked interest and heartless 'cash on the barrelhead'." And yet, relations between people, "the relationship between classes," as V.I. Lenin said at the 10th congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), comprise the essence of politics whose scope covers the attitude of "all classes and strata toward the state and the government, as well as the sphere of interrelationships betwen all classes." Thus, "naked interest and heartless 'cash on the barrelhead'" comprise the material basis of the amoral politics of imperialism.

The understanding of this general principle does not, of course, render unnecessary the profound and comprehensive revaluation of the specific ways and forms which are used as a basis for the implementation of moral principles in the politics of U.S. imperialism and its policy in the sphere of morals. If we were to look at today's U.S. administration, headed since the start of 1981 by Ronald Reagan, we cannot fail to note that the foundations of the political course pursued by it were laid down during the final period of activity of the administration of Jimmy Carter (1979-1980) which preceded it. That period saw the triumph among U.S. ruling circles of the orientation toward rejecting the policy of international detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems and a transition toward the policy of international confrontation and accelerated arms race.

The Curtain Has Lifted Slightly

The world press has published interesting factual material revealing specific ways and forms employed in the conduct of the imperialist policy by J. Carter, who made extensive use for his own purposes of the affair of the U.S. diplomats seized in Tehran as hostages to be exchanged for the former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's return to Iran, which caused a stir around the world. This thriller-like affair which lasted 14 and 1/2 months would, in itself, probably not present any special interest, were it not for the fact that it brings into focus the aforementioned characteristic features of U.S. policy.

This so-called crisis concerning the hostages, created largely artificially by the U.S. Administration itself and subsequently brought to the level of an international crisis, is instructive primarily because it shows to what inhuman, inhumane and ignoble lengths imperialism is prepared to go in the interests of attaining its immoral aims. The analysis of the concrete factual material reveals certain objectives pursued by the U.S. Administration using the hostage crisis: to secure the mercenary financial interests of the top magnates of U.S. big business, which initially suffered great losses as a result of the popular anti-imperialist and antimonarchist revolution in Iran; and to establish a U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and to set up U.S. strongpoints and bases there. This also includes the formation of the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" for prompt intervention in the internal affairs of the peoples of this oil-rich region and for the suppression of the national liberation movement.

For the sake of aggravating the international situation, the United States renounced the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the USSR (SALT-II) with the aim of mounting a counteroffensive against the positions of the world socialist community, the international workers' and communist movement, and the national liberation forces. In a word, all those objectives which the imperialist policy of the Reagan administration -- the most bellicose U.S. Administration since cold war times -- is still pursuing now.

During the hostage crisis, the U.S. Administration used the power of the propaganda machine in full to manipulate public opinion and influence mass public consciousness both in the United States itself and in the developing countries. The saber rattling, the gambling with world peace and with the hostages' lives aimed at diverting ordinary Americans' attention from vital domestic problems linked with rising unemployment, inflation and high prices, and the utilization of the Iranian crisis in the interests of another presidential campaign launched on a wave of nationalism and chauvinism -- all this graphically illustrates the moral principles characteristic of imperialism as applied in politics and, conversely, the politics in the sphere of morals.

One cannot but draw attention to the U.S. mass media's very active use of the images of President Carter, who described himself as a "born-again Christian," and also of Reagan constantly appealing to God and vigorously expressing his religious sentiments. Always, of course, in accordance with the class interests of the imperialist circles whom he represents. The profession of adherence to the morals of religion, subordinated to the struggle against the Iranian people's anti-imperialist movement, which was gaining in scope under religious slogans at that time, was expressed in reality in the most immoral actions in the service of the interests of financial magnates and other monopoly plunderers. "The reactionary bourgeoisie," V.I. Lenin wrote, "has been concerned everywhere...with inciting religious strife in order to divert the masses' attention from the truly important and fundamental economic and political issues.... This reactionary policy aimed at fragmenting the proletarian forces, which today is manifest mainly in the Black Hundred pogroms, will probably devise some rather more sophisticated forms in the future." These new "more sophisticated forms" were demonstrated by the administration and the U.S. propaganda machine during the hostage crisis.

And the following is particularly indicative: not only those who were directly or indirectly involved in the long drawn-out American-Iranian conflict, not only the Carter administration but also the forces which opposed the administration in the contest for the presidency were making capital out of the hostages.

A book by journalist Robert Dreyfus entitled "Khomeyni's Hostage" and published in New York in 1980 in connection with the election campaign is interesting in this connection. Illustrating with real, specific examples the unscrupulousness of Carter's policy in the hostage crisis (it is to him that the title of the book refers), the author at the same time makes his criticism sound so grotesque that it practically falls beyond the limits of credence. Thus R. Dreyfus claims that it was Carter who, in collaboration with the British Secret Service and the BBC, facilitated the takeover of power in Iran by the "gang of cut-throats" headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, whom he describes without batting an eyelid as a "profound moral evil" and an "amoral, vindictive old man" whose perverted model of Islam actually has nothing in common with religion." More than that, R. Dreyfus claims that the "seizure of the U.S. Embassy took place with the knowledge and support of the Carter administration." Having "discredited" Carter and above all Khomeyni in this way, the author does not omit to pay "attention" also to the Soviet Union, claiming with reference to "information from a certain source" that the piratic U.S. airborne raid into Iran in April 1980 failed because of "intervention" by Soviet MIG-21 aircraft.

R. Dreyus does not conceal that one of his main aims is to discredit the Iranian revolution. "Khomeyni," he writes, "in fact did not make the revolution. Power was handed to him from outside." He also proclaims another of his aims -- "to contribute to Americans' political education (?!)" Special instructions "how is this book to be used?" printed on the first page, invite the reader to "buy two copies of the book and send one to your congressman. Ask your local bookshop to have this book constantly available. Ask the local paper to publish a synopsis of the book."

The ordinary American must pay for everything, even for the "right" to be held up to ridicule. This is the main commandment of bourgeois ethics and morals, which breed unspiritual ideals.

The Imaginary and the Real

The process of emancipating the peoples of liberated countries from the influence of imported bourgeois moral standards and of the moral values of the feudal-exploitative system which have been cultivated for centuries in these countries is prolonged, highly complex, and contradictory process. "When the old society dies," V.I. Lenin wrote, "its body cannot be encased in a coffin and buried in a grave. It decomposes among us, the carcass rots and infects us."

The experience and lessons of the people's anti-imperialist and antimonarchy revolution in Iran is indicative in this connection. This revolution countered the degenerate bourgeois culture and morals of the West with the original cultural and spiritual traditions of the people and their moral and ethical standards and ideals. Throughout the last 14 centuries they have consisted of the religious traditions of Islam's Shi'a branch, which became the ideological banner and organizational base at the first stages of the nationwide revolution. Under these conditions the mass movement was headed by the Shi'ite clergy which comprised the social corporative stratum in Iranian society whose conditions of existence and political influence were being undermined by the infiltration of "the Western way of life" into the country.

Nevertheless, having headed the mass all-people's struggle against U.S. dominance, against the tyrannical monarchial regime which had paved the way for Western bourgeois cultural and moral standards to penetrate the country, the Shi'ite clergy did not, of course, counter these standards with the entire complex of the Iranian people's richest cultural and spiritual traditions but only with that part of these traditions which was reflected in the conservative, and at times reactionary, dogmas of Islam Struggling mainly to perpetuate the conditions of its existence and consolidate its political hegemony, the clergy, having captured the basic levers of state rule after the victory of the February armed uprising, did everything to establish the outdated moral and ethical standards of the Koran and the Shari'a in the social and spiritual life of Iranian society.

Here there is no need to dwell at length on this aspect of the activity by Iran's Shi'ite clergy. It is more important to examine the question of the appropriate Marxist evaluation of the Iranian clergy's policy in the period of struggle against the monarchy and after its overthrow.

Proceeding from history's revolutionary experience, V.I. Lenin took into account the possibility of the clergy's participation in the mass movement "against red tape and bureaucratic arbitary rule, against the police investigations foisted on 'the servants of God'." In his article "Socialism and Religion" he wrote: "We socialists must support this movement, carry through the demands by honest and sincere people among the clergy, take them at their word regarding freedom, and demand from them that they break decisively all ties between religion and the police."

In the name of the struggle against "the religious dupery of mankind" V.I. Lenin demanded the exposure of that part of the clergy which is "captivated by the traditions of the inquisition" and hangs on to "positions and income funded at public expense," thus admitting that it does not believe "in the spiritual power" of its weapons and continuing to "accept graft from the state rule."

The application of these Leninist instructions to the conditions of contemporary Iran demands that a whole range of factors be taken into consideration, connected with the peculiarities of that country's development, the character of socioeconomic relations prevailing in it, and the standard of class and political awareness of the majority of the people. It is under such conditions that religion emerges at times not only as a real cultural, spiritual, and ritual force but also as a kind of social community standing above the quite extensive ethnic diversity and above the national unity which develops during the process of profound contradictions. Being one of the important regulators of social activity, religion also remains the most widespread and primitive form of social awareness, a habitual cloak for any social and cultural traditions, the basis for a perception accessible to all strata of the people, a source of knowledge, in other words a kind of worldly gnoseology. It was under such conditions that the slogans of "Islamic Revolution" and Islamic Republic, put forward by the Iranian clergy, became the banner of the nationwide struggle against the shah's reaction and imperialist dominance. This aspect of the Shi'ite clergy's activity, proving them capable of attaining the successful implementation of the immediate tasks in the nationwide struggle, unconditionally deserves, generally and on the whole, a positive evaluation.

Nevertheless, the need for a more flexible and differentiated approach toward the clergy's activity arises in conformity with the subsequent, deeper, and constructive stage of the liberation movement. It is impossible not to take into account the fact that the majority of people, comprising the main driving force of the revolutionary anti-Shah struggle, read into the slogans for "Islamic revolution" and Islamis republic the impulse for social justive for which they had long suffered and which was nevertheless, spontaneous in all respects. But as can be seen in Iran's social practice in the last few years, the attempts to revive Islam's moral and ethical standards, demolished during the preceeding bourgeois development, on the social plane, ultimately turned out serving the speculative aspirations of small and middle class traders and entrepreneurs and camouflaging the very same capitalist path of paternalistic and charitable measures in the spirit of Islam's egalitarian principles. "We are perfectly aware," V.I. Lenin wrote, "that the economic base of speculations lies in the unusually broad...stratum of small proprietors and in private-ownership capitalism which has an agent in every petit bourgeois person."

Thus the Iranian clergy, having managed to claim for itself the role of leading force in the country, assumed at the same time, that moral and political responsibility before history, which is imposed on all social groups and political parties that decide to take charge of the people's revolutionary struggle. The fulfillment of this responsibility can be measured only by the progressive transformation of the spontaneous revolutionary demands of the deprived masses, the demands which -- regardless of the extent of subjective awareness of this fact -- objectively transcend the framework of the ideas, underlying the slogans of "Islamic revolution" and "Islamic republic," of a simple return to archaic traditional social and moral principles. How can we fail to recall here K. Marx's remarkable words, written by him in connection with the British colonialists' destruction of the Indian land commune, with its history stretching thousands of years: "...We must not, however, forget," K. Marx wrote, "that these idyllic rural communes, no matter how inoffensive they may have seemed, have always been the firm base of Eastern despotism, that they restricted human reason within the narrowest of framework, making man an obedient tool of superstition, loading him with the slave's fetters of traditional rules, and depriving him of all dignity and all historic initiative." This is exactly how we must regard the clergy's leadership of the Iranian revolution, which will ultimately lead today's Iran to a kind of Islamic despotism.

Mullahs and Power

The materials in a number of books and Soviet press articles, giving broad coverage to the activity of the Iranian clergy in 1979-1981 and especially on the basis of examples of its struggle to consolidate its rule, of the Iranian-U.S. conflict over the matter of the hostages, and of the Iran-Iraq war, provide a highly unambiguous answer to the question, raised earlier, about the extent to which the Shi'ite clergy have managed to fulfill the moral and political responsibility they have undertaken before history.

The basic goal which guided Iran's Shi'ite clergy during the hostages crisis was to consolidate, constitute, and monopolize their power, turn it into religious despotism, and dilute the revolutionary energy and anti-imperialist feelings of the people's masses. This was done under conditions of persecution of all opposition forces, under conditions of not only ideologicial but also armed suppression of opposition, under conditions of imposing on all strata of society without exception the moral and ethical standards which corresponded mainly and in the first place with the interests of the clergy itself, which claimed the role of spokesman for nationwide interests and even the position of some kind of supraclass force.

A review of events in Iran since the solution of the U.S. hostages' problem is not only appropriate but also necessary in order to reveal, if only the main aspects of the evolution of Iran's domestic political life under the conditions of manipulation of the country's public opinion by the clergy, which was characteristic of the period following the liberation of the hostages.

The overthrow of President Bani-Sadr in June 1981, the man who personified the ceremonial element of civilian authority with the framework of the theocratic regime that was asserting itself in the country, marked the beginning of sharp clashes between the Shi'ite clergy forces, which had consolidated their political domination, and a number of radical leftist and revolutionary-democratic organizations. By the end of the year, the clergy, despite the many contradictions that were tearing its ranks apart, managed to establish its absolute rule completely. The "Islamic revolution" gave birth to Islamic despotism. During the struggle against the anti-clergy opposition, the Shi'ite clerics somewhat "modified" their former methods for mobilizing the masses by adding to them, in particular, such forms under which the nationwide unity, which had only recently overthrown the Shah and expelled the U.S. agents, was based mainly on universal suspicion, mutual shadowing and denunciation, and especially on bloody persecution of the (Kiudzhakhedin) and fedayin, that is, those very same forces of mojahedin and fedayin, that headed the general uprising in Teharan which overthrew the Shah's regime. The "professional demonstrations" yielded their place in the streets and squares to the previously formed militarized formations, detachments of the Corps of Guardians of the "Islamic revolution," wholeheartedly, but far from gratuitously, devoted to the clergy. The broadest base of the revolution collapsed sharply, losing that section which was disappointed in the conservative and narrowminded leadership of the revolution. Finally, there appeared a gradually emerging law: The deeper the specifically Islamic characteristics of the new organization of power and the introduction of Islam's moral and ethical standards penetrated the life of society, which was the foremost concern of the ruling clergy, that much deeper became the crisis of the people's, anti-imperialist, and democratic revolution. A moral danger was hanging over the revolutionary forces. A new revolutionary underground began to form.

After the overthrow of Bani-Sadr, who was not only in favor of restricting the power of the clergy but also a champion of using the gains of the revolution primarily in the interests of large and middle class merchants and entrepreneurs, the fundamental leading forces of the Islamic regime headed by Khomeyni found themselves occupying essentially the same moderate, and at times even more narrowminded and self-seeking, class and social positions occupied earlier by the overthrown president. The Hojjati-e society, extremely reactionary and saturated with pro-American elements, which emerged in the fifties within the ranks of the ruling Islamic camp, hewing to the most convervative and at times reactionary positions on social issues and on extremist positions regarding the implantation of the moral and ethical standards of the Koran and the Shari'a, managed to block the relatively radical social reforms or to emasculate them of any real meaning. The authority of the revolution's leader, whose word until recently immediately became law for the whole country, was being more and more often doubted by other leading clerics and grand ayatollahs. The questions about the successor of Iran's supreme religious leader became the main bone of contention within the ruling camp.

Differences within the clergy's ranks not only on questions of the forms and methods for implementing the current Islamic policy, but also on the more fundamental issues of social development became more and more frequent as its absolute rule was becoming stronger. During the struggle for power, the clergy, as a social stratum united by its corporate interests, acts on the whole as a more or less united front, smoothing over its internal differences in the face of the common enemy, but after the total establishment of its despotism and its state monopoly there is an inevitable and far deeper influence by the differentiation which stems from the multiclass origin of this stratum and the different social and group ties and political interests of religious figures.

The Iran-Iraq war, which started in September 1980 and is still going on, has become a heavy burden for the country's economy and its entire public life. Tragic in its senselessness, this war has been widely used by U.S. imperialism to consolidate its positions in the Persian Gulf and the Near East. This has been especially reflected in the concentration of a major U.S. naval armada in the Indian Ocean waters adjacent to the Iranian shores, the formation of the so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces" for interference in the internal affairs of all states in the region, and finally, the setting up of a "Central Strategic Command" in the event of military actions. The situation which has developed as a result of the Iran-Iraq war has also been exploited by Israel in its aggressive policy toward Lebanon and the Palestinian people's national liberation struggle.

The politically inconsistent attempts by the Iranian clergy to take, beneath the slogan "Neither West nor East," a neutral position toward the fundamental manifestation of contemporary class struggle on the international arena and to isolate themselves from the world socialist community, friend and ally of the peoples in developing countries, cannot be overlooked, either.

Not a Grain of Truth

The widespread anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign, clearly urged on from abroad by the special services of imperialist powers, has been launched in Iran is a direct consequence of the greater influence exerted within Iran's ruling circles by representatives of the right-wing, conservative, and traditionalist wing of the Shi-ite clergy, gravitating more and more toward rapprochement with the pro-Western bourgeois merchants and entrepreneurs and the feudal and land-owing circles. recently, the Iranian Islamic authorities undertook a new mass offensive against the positions of progressive left-wing democratic forces, which most fully express the interests of Iranian working people and mainly their aspiration for social justice.

This time, the target of the reaction's persecution and repression was the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh), the vanguard party of Iranian working people which struggled for many years on end against the shah's despotic regime, for the country's liberation from imperialist dependence, and for the implementation of fundamental socioeconomic reforms in the interests of the people's masses. In early February 1983 leaders of the Tudeh party, which was functioning legally in Iran since March 1979, were arrested on trumped up and completely slanderous charges, and in May the authorities proclaimed that the party was disbanded. The total number of arrested Tudeh members and supporters, according to statements by official spokesmen, exceeds 1,000. Charging Tudeh with absurd accusations of "espionage" for the Soviet Union, Iran's conservative circles have calculated not only to deal a blow against a broad circle of democratic and progressive forces in Iran, but also to complicate Soviet-Iranian relations. On the one hand, this action falls within the framework of the course, followed by the clerics, of extirpating all kinds of "heterodoxy" in the country, and especially of preventing the dissemination of the "Godless" ideas of Marxism-Leninism in Iran, and on the other hand it is evidence of the obvious intention of part of Iran's ruling circles to exacerbate the tension they are fanning in Soviet-Iranian relations and create favorable preconditions to slip to the right, away from the policy implemented under the noisy slogan of "Neither West nor East." It is no accident that French newspaper LE MONDE, reporting events in Iran, recently asked the question: "Are the repressions against the communists and the 'cold war' against Moscow not a prologue to normalization of relations with Washington?" Who is to say that this is not so? The future will show.

It is clear to every sober-minded person that the Tudeh was not subjected to repressions becuase of the "crimes" attributed to them by the official Iranian propaganda. The right-wing forces, dressed in Islamic clothing, cannot accept the fact that Tudeh defended the true people's interests and championed the introduction of labor legislation which would ensure the rights of the "deprived," in other words that which was loudly proclaimed to be the goal of the "Islamic revolution" by its own leaders headed by Khomeyni. It has, however, appeared that the social stage of the revolution, which should have resolved the most urgent problems of the people and improved their situation, has come to a standstill through the self-seeking class interests of the rich and the prosperous in this world. That, for which the people rose to overthrow the shah's regime and U.S. dominance, that which was really accomplished by the millions of deprived Iranians in an unusually hard, vivid, and fierce form of struggle against the shah's tank regiments that were thrown in to crush the revolutionary people -- all that has proved to have been insufficient. The political revolution has not evolved into a social one. The deprived have remained deprived and the rich, rich. Speculators and the new rich are flourishing. The peasants are waiting for land.

All this was honestly said by figures from Tudeh and other democratic organizations. They received massive cruel repressions in reply. The blow dealt by the reaction against Tudeh is a blow against the Iranian revolution itself, whose gains are now threatened by a real danger from the right.

Speaking against imperialist propaganda and resisting the imposition of Western bourgeois moral and ethical standards on the peoples in developing countries, some representatives of ruling circles in these countries (and, incidentally, officials of the present Islamic regime in Iran) -- no matter how paradoxical this may seem -- at times willy-nilly undertake the unseemly role of disseminators of one of the oldest accusations leveled at the communists: that allegedly Marxism-Leninism, and consequently real socialism, reject morality, ethics, and morals. Thus, many ideologists and official figures of the Islamic Republic of Iran deny the principled difference between the developed socialism built in the USSR and the so-called Western "consumer society," insofar as for the Soviet people the concern for material well-being is supposedly a goal in itself (while, in their view, economic development must be "a means of bringing man closer to God."

Let us say it openly, these deliberations do not contain a single grain of truth, not even a remote semblance of truth. The great accomplishment of the Land of the Soviets manifestly disclose the real role and significance which the communists attach to the spiritual and moral aspect of the life of society and the individual. The main gain of Soviet rule is Soviet man, educated by the Leninist party in the spirit of loftiest moral qualities and communist consciousness, social activity, and readiness for struggle and self-sacrifice in the interests of the people, for the great principles of good, truth, and justice. The "consumer society" serves the well-being of the elite, but developed socialism serves the well-being of each and every individual. For the Soviet people the concern about material prosperity is not a goal in itself but a necessary condition of true human existence.

The standards of ethics and morality which are being established during the building of socialism and communism, despite all the hysterics and malignant calumnies, are the set of values which will be inevitably followed by all peoples in their progress toward the bright future.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED IN PALESTINIAN ARENA

LD300906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (TASS) -- Under the chairmanship of prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, a session of the Council of Ministers was held here today which examined the present situation in the Middle East. As stated in a report from the SANA agency on the session, Syria constantly protects the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. In this the Syrian Arab Republic proceeds from the fact that the Palestinians are an integral part of the forces opposed to the Zionist aggressor and the U.S. Administration's attempts to strengthen their positions in the region, these actions presenting the main obstacle in the way of a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Speaking here, N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), said that the present decision to create a common military and political leadership for the DFLP and the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) is the result of efforts by both fronts to coordinate activity between them in the interests of stepping up the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, The alliance between the two fronts, he stressed, is open to all progressive and democratic detachments of the Palestinian revolution.

The DFLP leader said that the decision to unite does not go against the tasks of the PLO, but strengthens it, since it is directed against the schemes of the enemies of the Arab peoples, and above all American imperialism, which is trying to revive Camp David and to implement the notorious "Reagan plan" and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. N. Hawatimah called upon all Palestinian organizations to stop unnecessary confrontations and disagreements so as to preserve unity, which is the guarantee for the strengthening of the ranks of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Beirut, 29 Jun (TASS) -- As reported by news agencies, an opposition grouping in Fatah opposing Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has seized three Palestinian strongholds in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The Palestinian news agency WAFA has stated that rebel groupings have recently been blocking the detachments supporting Y. 'Arafat. During the continuing fratricidal confrontations 15 people were killed and 20 wounded in 1 day of battles alone. Abu Salih, one of the leaders of the anti-'Arafat opposition, has stated that he will continue the struggle against Y. 'Arafat and his supporters. It is reported that the whole of the shoreline in the region of the north Lebanese town of Tripoli, where a considerable number of Palestinian formations are situated, has been blocked off by Israeli naval vessels. The Lebanese press notes that the fratricidal conflict which has flared up and the actions by the rebels are damaging the common Arab cause, and in essence are furthering the continuation of Israeli occupation of Lebanon and debilitation of the Arab ranks.

Algiers, 29 Jun (TASS)-- Ch. Benjedid, president of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, has met Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who has arrived in the Algerian capital on a brief working visit. During talks, the situation in the Near East, in the light of the unceasing anti-Arab intrigues of the United States and Israel, was discussed, as were also issues of strengthening the unity of the Palestine resistance movement in the struggle for the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

DFLP-PFLP Merger 'Well-Received'

LD290357 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Jun 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] At a joint session held in Damascus by the two political bureaus of the Popular Front and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine it was decided to set up a single military and political leadership of the two fronts to be responsible for the political situation and the armed formations belonging to them. This emerged from a communique published at the end of the joint session. It said that the aim of this step is to consolidate the ties between the two fronts and strengthen their ranks. By this, the two fronts aimed at one thing, namely to contribute to strengthening the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the premise that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people and is the basis of the struggle for exercizing their legitimate national rights, chiefly their right to self-determination and to the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

The decision of the Popular Front and the Democratic Front met support in Palestinian leadership quarters and was well-received in a number of Arab countries. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, sent a cable of congratulations to the two secretaries general of the two fronts, George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah. Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], one of Fatah's leaders announced that the decision of the two fronts will promote Palestinian unity and will consolidate the internal situation in the PLO. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the PDRY, has welcomed the decision for the setting up of the joint political and military leadership of the Popular Front and the Democratic Front. In his cable to the two leaders of the two fronts he said that this step will help to consolidate the struggle against the Zionist aggressors and strengthen the ranks of the Palestinian resistance.

PLO'S ABU IYAD IN CUBA; DENOUNCES U.S., ISRAEL

LD290958 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Havana June 29 TASS -- The member of the Central Committee of the Fatah organization, head of the allied security forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization Abu Iyad has strongly denounced the aggressive imperialist plans of the U.S. and Israel in the Middle East and the provocative propaganda campaign unleashed by the bourgeois reactionary press against the PLO and the whole of the Palestinian people. At a press conference here he expressed high appreciation of the results of his visit to the Soviet Union early in June. He said that the talks had been a success, had shown the commonality of views on the main problems of the Middle East and had contributed to the consolidation of friendship between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples.

Touching upon his meeting with Fidel Castro and the results of his talks with the Cuban leader, Abu Iyad stressed that they would undoubtedly play a positive role in Central America and in the Middle East where peoples were waging an active struggle against the aggressive intentions of the U.S. and its allies. Abu Iyad exposed the criminal role of Israel in Central America, who acted there as an agent of U.S. imperialism.

REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON C.A. VIEWED

TASS Comments

LD292303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1544 GMT 29 Jun 83

["Mere Words..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun (TASS) -- TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov writes:

"We have no plans or intentions to send U.S. troops to Central America." That was what U.S. President Reagan said at a news conference in Washington on 28 June. That was what other high-ranking members of the American Administration have said before.

But the point is that the words of the Washington leaders never square with their deeds. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported, the administration appointed a number of American generals to important posts directly linked with the development and implementation of U.S. policy in Central America. Who, then, received these new portfolios? It was hardly by chance that they all "turned out to be" veterans... of the Vietnam adventure and specialists in military operations abroad.

Particularly celebrated "renown" among these fighting men was earned by General R. Schweitzer, who was appointed chairman of the Inter-American Defense Council.

A well-known advocate of the "gunboat policy" and a dyed-in-the-wool reactionary, 1 and 1/2 years ago he found himself at the center of a big political scandal. Schweitzer, as a member of the U.S. National Security Council, stated without batting an eyelid that "the Russians are preparing to inflict a strike" on the United States, and so the nation "is threatened with the greatest danger since the time of its foundation." Although the views of the White House differ a little from those of generals, they still decided to dismiss Schweitzer in order not to anger the public both at home and abroad. Now it is clear that in Washington they have considered it necessary to employ his extremist views in Central America.

A no less colorful figure is General J. Wickham who has become Army chief of staff. During the Vietnam war he fought fiercely to grant American "GIs more freedom of action." Then he commanded the 101st Assault Division which is now part of the "Rapid Deployment Force" and is ready to be used to suppress liberation movements in any part of the globe.

How can one explain the fact that the White House deemed it necessary to appoint such a specialist in foreign adventures as Wickham to this post?

General P. Gorman, also a Vietnam veteran who is firmly convinced that Central America is nothing less than America's "backyard," has just been appointed commander of the Southern Military District. Or is this a coincidence too?

All these facts, as well as the constant growth in America's military presence in the Central American region, and the administration's intention to increase its military and economic aid to local antipopular regimes, show clearly that, to the accompaniment of the President's "peaceful" assurances, Washington is earnestly examining plans for direct American interference in Central America. It was not without purpose, then, that when Reagan was asked at that same news conference whether he could guarantee that U.S. troops would never be sent to this hot spot of the planet, the White House boss replied: "Presidents should never say 'never.'"

Appointments, Policies Scored

LD292302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1842 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] At his latest press conference President Ronald Reagan, among other questions, paid attention to the situation in Central America. He pointedly refused to exclude the possibility of direct armed intervention in the region, stating that presidents never use the word "never" in his reply to a question about the possibility of the use of U.S. troops abroad. Consequently Reagan more or less sanctioned an escalation of Washington interference in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Anyway, the affair is amounting to hysterical wails -- these, to everyone's amazement, are the kind of policies which the similarly well-known Jeane Kirkpatrick sees as the salvation of America: the destruction of the national insurgent movement in El Salvador and the restoration of a bourgeois regime in Nicaragua. The mass media, reflecting the opinion of American business, urge the administration to more decisive action. The influential journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, for example, has stated that the situation regarding the destruction of partisans in El Salvador is poor, and that Washington is displaying indecisiveness.

In their turn, the generals are frightening Americans with the "communist threat," asking for a free hand. The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, General Vessay, has said that there are too many communist governments in our hemisphere, and they cannot be permitted to increase. He had El Salvador in mind.

According to a report in the paper THE WASHINGTON POST, President Reagan recently made important appointments in the Pentagon. New generals with Vietnam experience have been appointed to a number of posts with influence on the formulation of foreign policy in Central America. These include, specifically, General John Wickham, who was appointed Army chief of staff, and Robert Schweitzer, the chairman of the Inter-American Defense Council. He is famous for the fact that in 1981 he caused a sensation and raised a panic by stating that the Russians are coming and that they intend to make a strike against America, and that the United States was allegedly threatened with the greatest danger since the day it was founded.

Now we see that he has been appointed to an important post with a direct relationship to the Central American region, and is now frightening Americans by saying that if the friendly countries of Central America are not defended from left-wing coups -- he allows those of the right-wing -- then thousands of refugees will move into Mexico and then into the United States. He is even offering to redeploy part of the American troops from Europe to the Mexican border in order to prevent a flow of refugees. There is probably nothing more to add about the characteristics of this general, who is henceforth called upon to direct Pentagon policy in Central America.

The significance attributed by the White House to Central America is attested to by the appointment to the post of the commander of the southern military district of Colonel-General Gorman, who is distinguished, by the way, even according to Pentagon yardsticks, by (?his) conservative outlook.

And so, all three generals have Vietnam war experience, share Reagan's views on policy in Central America, and think that in order to operate successfully there, in Central America, their hands should be untied and their rear secured. In other words, they advocate that Washington should concern itself with the manipulation of public opinion in the United States in the necessary direction. There the aggressive plans of the Pentagon in the Central American region, specifically in El Salvador, which threatens to become a second Vietnam for the United States, are becoming increasingly unpopular.

In a word, the White House has firmly decided to have its military policy guided by generals who have passed through the Vietnam school. All this provided a basis to suppose that the increase in American military interference in El Salvador and Nicaragua will be stepped up. But, in fact, the opposition to this will also increase, not only in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Public opinion in many Latin American countries, as well as state officials, consider the United States desire to resolve issues by using force and crude interference to be impermissible.

Military Solutions Hit

LD292337 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Washington, President Reagan dwelt on some of the problems of Central America. The President denied that his administration wants to solve these problems by military means. Commentary is by Viktor Olin:

Shortly before Reagan's press conference members of his administration met with the leaders of the Democratic Party at the Congress to secure their agreement to bigger military aid for the regimes in El Salvador and Honduras and also for the counterrevolutionaries waging a war against people's government in Nicaragua. As the Democratic leader in the House, Jim Wright, told reporters after the meeting, in the opinion of many members of his party, the Reagan administration does not seek peace in Central America. It is feared that there may be another Vietnam in the region. The President himself has in fact confirmed that such a prospect is quite real. Although he said at the press conference that he does not plan to send troops to Central America, he added that presidents should never say never. It is needless to prove that this reservation characterises the essence of the President's policy in Central America much fuller than his declarations about striving for peace. In fact, the United States is following the same road which in the past lead to its military interference and to its national shame in Indochina.

Just as in those years, official Washington banks on military strength. Just as it did in Vietnam, the United States sends more and more arms and military advisers to Central America and increases financial aid to dictators and counterrevolutionary groups. Just as in the past, attempts are being made to justify such actions by the need of rebuffing a mythical communist interference, although it is quite plain that these actions are aimed against peoples seeking to do away with social, political and economic injustice and to defend human rights. Within this context the so-called political efforts of official Washington look simply ridiculous.

As it rejects talks with insurgents in El Salvador, the American Administration actually proposes that they join the electoral process after ending their struggle and after disarming themselves, which would amount to agreeing to suicide. The people of Nicaragua is offered cooperation, yet only if it renounced revolutionary government and agrees to the restoration of a regime similar to that of Somoza. It is small wonder in the light of these facts that Reagan's policy in Central America comes under criticism everywhere, including the United States, whose vital interests are allegedly an object of his daily concern.

On the day when the President called for support of his course, a group of prominent American lawyers, with former Attorney General Ramsey Clark at the head, requested the United Nations secretary general to make an enquiry into U.S. military interference in that part of the world. This action on our part, the lawyers said in their message, is being taken because we cannot stand by in silence before the American people or the world community while massive suffering, death, and destruction is inflicted on the peoples who are our neighbors in Central America.

GEORGIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

Information Report

WA301230 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 May 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM item: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] On 24 May the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] was held. The persons invited to the plenum were the first secretaries of the GCP city and rayon committees, the secretaries of party committees equivalent to party rayon committees, administrators of state committees that are not part of the Central Committee of the Auditing Commission of the GCP, chairmen of executive committees of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, administrators of departments, major enterprises and organizations in the national economy, and representatives of science and the mass-information media.

The plenum discussed the question: "The Tasks of the Party Organizations of Georgia in the Further Increase of the Effectiveness of the Use of Raw-Material, Fuel-and-Energy, and Other Material Resources in the Light of the Decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Principles and Conclusions Contained in the Statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov." (Report by Second Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, G.V. Kolbin.)

The report was previously sent to Central Committee members and candidate members, to members of the GCP Auditing Commission, and to all the party committees in the republic for preliminary familiarization. It was discussed in a businesslike and complete manner at sessions of six sections devoted to specific problems, which were operating on the eve of the plenum. That form of work by the plenum made it possible to give the maximum opportunity to those desiring to take part in the discussion of the report, to take more complete consideration of their opinions, and to work out, on the basis of a systems approach to the problems of the economy, specific recommendations.

The plenum was opened by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, E.A. Shevardnadze.

Second Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, G. V. Kolbin, reported on the discussion that had ensued after the report, and the expressed recommendations and desires in the sections devoted to the specific problems.

Taking part in the discussion were Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Soviet of People's Deputies, B. E. Saralidze; open-hearth steelworker at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, U. A. Ivaniashvili; Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Abkhaz ASSR, Yu. D. Ubilava; Chairman of the GSSR State Committee on Science and Technology, I. G. Gverdtsiteli; First Secretary of the GCP Adzhar Oblast Committee, V. R. Papunidze; Chairman of the GSSR State Committee on Material-Technical Supply, A. I. Buadze; First Secretary of the GCP South Osetinian Oblast Committee, F. S. Sanakoyev; Chairman of the GSSR State Committee on Construction Affairs, G. Z. Mirianashvili; First Secretary of the GCP Gori City Committee, B. Z. Makashvili; GSSR Minister of Light Industry, G. P. Gamtsemlidze; First Deputy Chairman of USSR Gossnab, V. N. Ksintaris; First Secretary of the GCP Zugdidi City Committee, V. D. Dzhandzhgava; Chairman of GSSR Gosplan, Z. A. Chkheizde; First Secretary of GCP Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon Committee, D. I. Koteishvili; Secretary of the Georgian Trade-Union Council,L. S. Kharbediya; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kutaisi City Soviet of People's Deputies, G. S. Abznanidze; Chief of the Department for the Use of Secondary Resources, USSR Gosplan, A. Ye. Yurchenko; First Secretary of the GCP Zavodskoy Rayon, Tbilisi, K. V. Kapanadze; GSSR Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry, A. O. Movsesyan; Chairman of the GSSR Committee of People's Control, O. V. Melkadze; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, M. V. Zhgenti; leader of a team of mechanizers at the Ingirskiy Tea Sovkhoz, Zugdindskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor V. G. Meunargiya; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia, A. I. Shcherbakov; GSSR Minister of Housing and Communal Management, N. G. Vashadze; Director of the Georgian Scientific-Research Institute of Construction Materials, of the GSSR Minstroymaterialov, O.I. Kvitsaridze; editor of the KOMUNISTI newspaper, G. V. Bedineishvili; Chief of Gruzglavenergo, Yu. E. Chediya; laboratory director at the Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry imeni P. G. Melikishvili, of GSSR Academy of Sciences, GSSR Academy of Sciences academician L. D. Melikadze; First Deputy Chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, USSR Minister D. Ye. Sarishvili.

The concluding word at the plenum was delivered by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

The plenum adopted a decree dealing with the question that was discussed.

The plenum of the GCP Central Committee, the entire way in which it was conducted, its form, its adherence to principles, the businesslike attitude, the frank criticism of shortcomings, and the self-criticism convincingly demonstrated the profound self-interestedness of each of its participants in the resolution of the tasks of the further increase in the effectiveness of the use of the raw-material, fuel-and-energy, and other material resources, in the intensification of the party's influence upon the entire course of the intensification of socialized production, and upon the attainment of high final results.

The plenum considered an organizational question. The plenum elected the chief of the Department of Party-Organizational Work, GCP Central Committee, Zh. K. Shartava as a candidate member of the bureau of the GCP Central Committee. Responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, A.N. Nikolayev, took part in the work of the plenum.

Shevardnadze Speech

WA301230 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 May 83 pp 1-3

[Speech by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, delivered at 13th Plenum of the GCP Central Committee on 24 May: "We Must Take the Initiative in Caring for and Increasing the Property of the Entire Nation"]

[Text] Comrades!

Our plenum is proceeding in a somewhat unusual manner. The plenary session was preceded by the work of six branch sections, where there was a discussion of the report that was issued to all participants -- the report on the tasks of the party organizations of Georgia in achieving the further increase in the effectiveness of the use of the raw-material, fuel-and-energy, and other material resources in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions contained in the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

This approach was dictated primarily by the attempt to consider the question from scientific positions, with scientific depth. Striving to make a creative generalization of the experience that has been accumulated in the area of economizing and the efficient expenditure of the material-technical resources, we wanted to take into consideration the collective opinion of the party, Soviet, and economic administrators, scientists and specialists, and representatives of the workers. Now, at the conclusion of our plenum, it can be stated with conviction that, in general, the goal that was assigned has been attained.

The statements made by comrades at the sectors and at the plenary session, and the ideas and recommendations that were expressed by them, have substantially enriched the report, and have supplemented it with new important and valuable principles. We managed to consider the problem of the thrifty use of material-technical resources from broad party positions. This is especially important inasmuch as, under conditions of socialism, this problem take on not only a particularly economic, but also a sociopolitical nature, since it determines our attitude to social property.

V. I. Lenin indicated: "Communism begins where one sees the manifestation of selfless concern, which overcomes difficult labor -- the concern of ordinary workers for increasing labor productivity, for preserving every pood of grain, coal, iron, and other products." The very meaningful Leninist principle to the effect that "socialism creates a new, much higher labor productivity" under conditions of developed socialism invariably implies also a thrifty attitude to the property of the entire nation, and the taking of initiatory and aggressive steps to multiply it.

This is becoming a necessary norm for management, a very important criterion of the effectiveness of all our organizer and political activity. As was emphasized by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, the nation that has completed the socialist revolution must take much more time to assimilate its new status as the supreme and undivided owner of social wealth as a whole -- to assimilate it both economically and politically, and, if you will, psychologically, working out a collectivist awareness and behavior.

There is currently under way a fundamental reorganization, a major turning point in the attitude toward material-technical resources. There is a reevaluation of values in our economic ideology itself. The reducing of the material requirements, the thrifty expenditure of raw materials, electrical energy, and fuel is becoming a very important trend in the development of the national economy.

I

At the November Plenum of the Central Committee the idea was expressed that at the present time economizing, the thrifty attitude toward the nation's wealth, is a question of the feasibility of our plans. It was pointed out that, in addition to USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, and the ministries and departments, a large amount of work will have to be carried out by all the party committees and party organizations.

In our republic this work is being carried out and measures which are, as a whole, rather effective are being implemented to reduce the expenditure of material-technical resources, and to involve in economic circulation secondary raw-material resources and production waste products. But, most importantly, we have formed an effective system of party management of all these processes, and have guaranteed tangible final results, as was reported to the plenum by Second Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, Comrade G. V. Kolbin.

Today there is no doubt that, having created a working group under the leadership of Comrade G. V. Kolbin, we have selected the correct path. Systems-oriented, purposeful work has been extended to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "The Intensification of the Work of Economizing and Making Efficiency Use of Raw-Material, Fuel-and-Energy, and Other Material Resources."

This was expressed as the first duty in the sharp increase in the activity rate of organizer activities. The working groups began functioning under practically all local party committees. The departments and special services for secondary resources which were created at GSSR Gosplan and Gossnab and at many ministries and departments and most of the major enterprises, carried out broad research on the unused production waste products being formed locally. Last year, state agencies established assignments for the regions and individual branches for involving these waste products in circulation.

There has been a constant growth of the authority and efficient influence of the republic's Interdepartmental Commission on Economizing and the Efficient Use of Material Resources and its working agency in the person of an administration that was specially formed at GSSR Gosplan. The commission members have energetically undertaken the job at hand. This was mentioned to us in detail by Comrade A. I. Buadze.

It is especially pleasant that all the comrades are operating in a very time-responsive manner. The formation of a republic-wide territorial-branch system of control was completed, practically speaking, in less than a year. And that approach has brought tangible results.

The results of the work being carried out have manifested themselves in the qualitative improvement of the dynamics of the basic socioeconomic indicators. There has been a still greater strengthening and an increased stability in the tendency of the outstripping growth of the national income as compared with the increase in the gross national product. During the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the growth rates for volumes of output exceeded by 1.2 points the growth rates for material expenditures. That made it possible to increase by an additional 120 million rubles the volume of national income. The material expenditures per ruble of gross social product in our republic are lower than the average for the country.

Last year, for the first time, the established assignments and pledges dealing with economizing were basically maintained. Tangible results in implementing them were achieved by Minstroy, Minavtotrans, Minlesprom, Minpishcheprom, Minmyasomolprom, Minmestprom, the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, the Tsentrolit Plant in Rustavi, and a number of other organizations and enterprises. Substantial shifts occurred in the organizing of the collection and processing of secondary raw materials. GSSR Gosplan and Gossnab, under the guidance of the Council of Ministers, have begun to engage in all these questions more knowledgeably and more concretely.

Thus, during the resolution of the problem of the economizing and efficient use of material-technical resources, the method of concentration of efforts has confirmed its viability and high effectiveness.

It is noteworthy that it is developing not only in breadth, but also in depth, is encouraging the creative participation of the labor collectives, and is contributing to their increased activity rate in all regards. A very interesting and beneficial undertaking -- "The maximum of output with the minimum of expenditures" -- has been initiated by the collective at the Poti Machine-Building Plant for Hydromechanization. Many comrades spoke about that initiative. Experimental models of excavators possessing greater reliability and productivity, but requiring lesser amounts of materials, have been manufactured. Technological processes resulting in small amounts of waste products, or in the complete lack of waste products, are being introduced.

The party organization has joined actively in this work. The party bureau constantly listens to oral reports given by Communists who head various production sectors. Closely linked with the questions of economizing material-technical resources are the classes given within the system of party and economic education. And as a result the volumes of production are growing much more rapidly than the material expenditures.

The initiative of the Poti machine-builders was approved by the GCP Central Committee. The task consists in disseminating this valuable experience everywhere.

The practical aspect of the work performed by GSSR Minlesprom deserves attention. In the ministry's system, at the GrusNIIproyektmebel' Scientific-Production Association, a special sector has been created, which is actively engaged in the resolution of this problem, and which is developing a comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress to the year 2005.

A considerable benefit was provided by the practice of preparing personal creative plans for the technologists for the reduction of material expenditure, and by the system of providing material incentives for economizing and thrift at the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov.

In essence, the production at the Tbilmoloko Association has already become waste-free. That association uses more than 97 percent of the secondary raw materials. Comrade A. O. Movsesyan gave an interesting talk here about that. New types of dairy output with the application of whey have made it possible to increase there the output by more than a million rubles. Every year as many as 60 different articles, with a total value of 11 million rubles, are produced by the enterprises of Minmestprom. Well-substantiated recommendations for the development of waste-free production were brought forward by Comrades G. P. Gamtsemlidze and N. G. Vashadze.

The problem of economizing, the efficient use of raw and othermaterials, and production waste is closely linked with the implementation of many social tasks, and primarily the preservation of the environment. Recently many members of the bureau took part in the start-up of the complex of gas-purification structures at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant. The new unit will make it possible, during a 24-hour period, to return to production as much as 60 tons of manganese. But the question is much broader than this: a complete end has finally been put to the pollution of the atmosphere in the Zestafoni area, and in Western Georgia as a whole. That, comrades, is a tremendous gain, a great victory.

The Zestafoni gas-purification complex is the result of the skillful resolution of economic, social, and, I might add, political questions on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress. As one observes the improvement of the style and methods of administration, and the increase in the organizational spirit and discipline in the national economy, a more and more considerable place in the work of economizing in the use of raw materials, fuel, and other resources is taken on by the search for new technical and technological resolutions, the questions of the renovation of the output, and the reliance upon the creative minds of scientists and specialists. It is precisely through scientific-technical progress that the highway to the efficient use of our social wealth runs.

Interesting work in this direction is being carried out, for example, in the Analitpribor Scientific-Production Association. By using a modern element base, standardized design components, and other innovations that association is achieving a considerable economizing of materials and is guaranteeing a reduction in the energy needs.

As has been indicated by practical life, the best results are achieved by those scientific-research organizations and production collectives which cooperate closely with one another and which find effective forms of partnership. This is the absolutely fundamental requirement of our 6th Plenum. A good example of the consistent realization of its decisions and the successful creative cooperation between scientists and production workers is provided by the relations that have been established among a number of institutes of the GSSR Academy of Sciences, the departments and laboratories of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, and the Tbilisi aviation-builders. As a result, prospects are opening up for the use of fast-cutting steel waste and for economizing solid alloys.

We have already mentioned the high technical level of the new machine tools which are being introduced at the Stankostroitel' Production Association in Tbilisi and which are distinguished by their lesser specific needs for materials, and we have placed a positive evaluation on the proposal of the Kutaisi motor-vehicle builders that makes it possible to reduce the weight of the series-produced semitrailer by a whole ton with a simultaneous economizing of as much as approximately a half-ton of metal. There is a weight reduction of almost 5 times in one of the modifications of the dredger which is produced by the Poti machine-builders. All these and other new economical resolutions are the result of the use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and the creative efforts of our republic's scientists and specialists.

It is especially gratifying that the organizations that are engaging more and more actively in the work of reducing the materials needs and the energy needs include the scientific-research institutes of the GSSR Academy of Sciences and our branch institutes, and that the State Committee on Science and Technology is operating in an initiatory manner. Projects that deserve attention are those carried out by the Institute of Machine Mechanics in creating a speeded-up modification of a tractor engine, in introducing machines with reduced metal requirements at the Elektrovibromashina Plant. A large contribution to this matter is being made by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni 50-letiye SSSR, which has created new corrosion-resistant technological alloyed steels, a unique technological scheme for the metallizing of materials, which scheme makes it possible in a number of instances to replace noble metals. A substantial benefit with regard to the reduction of weight and the increase in the reliability and service life of the structural elements is provided by recommendations by associates of the Institute of Construction Mechanics and Seismic Stability imeni K. S. Zavriyev. Comrade O. I. Kvitsaridze discussed beneficial developments of the Scientific-Research Institute of Building Materials.

In a word, scientific-technical progress, as throughout the country, is becoming the determining area for the efficient use of the material resources in our republic, and is creating a reliable basis for the further increase in the effectiveness of the functioning of its national-economic complex.

II

We have already said that the form of conducting the present plenum was dictated by the attempt to take an approach to the problem of the economizing and efficient use of material-technical resources from scientific positions. In this instance it is also apparently justified to begin the discussion about the bottlenecks in its resolution and about the concomitant tasks by considering the questions of science and scientific-technical progress.

All the decisions of the 6th Plenum have not yet found reflection in the practical activities of scientific institutions and enterprises. It is necessary to devote more attention to the creation and introduction of highly effective developments that are aimed at the economizing of raw-material and energy resources, waste-free technological processes that make it possible to reclaim the waste products and involve them in production. For the time being, a rather modest place is being given to such projects in the academy's institutions: their share does not exceed 20 percent, although it is precisely those projects which determine the nature and rates of scientific-technical progress, and are capable of exerting a susbstantial influence upon raising the level of economic activity as a whole.

It is necessary to make wider use of through planning, to strive for the comprehensiveness of research, and to reduce substantially the amounts of time needed to introduce the developments. Comrade Z. A. Chkheidze correctly posed those questions. It is not right when the practical embodiment of beneficial ideas and recommendations of scientists stretches out for 10 years or even more. The return on them is neeeded by us during the present five-year plan, not to mention the next one.

At the most recent session of the Bureau of the Central Committee we confirmed additional measures to fulfill the decisions of the 6th Plenum and the list of the most important scientific-technical target programs. I would like to add that a decree that has been adopted is not dogma. Much can and must be refined as the work proceeds, so that it will encompass most completely all the most vitally important problems and we will be able to achieve their resolution within the shortest periods of time.

We also note that many comrades are not yet taking a sufficiently initiatory approach, but, I might even say, rather are showing a definite amount of shyness in their approach, to such a promising form of combining the efforts of science and production as partnership. It is time to learn how to approach this matter from state positions. If scientific work promises a noticeable socioeconomic benefit, it is necessary to act more boldly and not to skimp on providing material incentives to its originators. That is my profound conviction. The average salary in the sphere of science and scientific service in the republic is much lower than in industry, construction, and transportation. That is why it is extremely important to increase the self-interestedness in the introduction of developments and in the attainment of the final results.

At the same time it is necessary to define much more concretely and precisely the most important trends in scientific-technical progress, and to concentrate the efforts of the scientists and specialists in the resolution of the problems that are of the most vital importance for the republic's national economy. In this regard there are several desires to be directed at our scientists, primarily at the representatives of the economic sciences.

Today the economic sciences play an important role in the resolution of the daily economic tasks, and especially in interpreting those complicated processes which occur in our national economy. It is necessary to proceed from the hypothesis that, with the existence of a solid fundamental basis, as a rule, it is possible to find the technical resolution of any problem, but at such time it is necessary to know exactly where, in what area, a particular theory can give the maximum effect. Our republic has a large number of authoritative scientific schools and excellent theoretical research projects, but at the very same time the economy still has a large number of bottlenecks and processes for which we frequently are not prepared.

For example, the acute shortage of electrical energy that has arisen in recent time is linked not only with the republic's lack of a large-scale base electric-power station. For many years, obviously insufficient attention was devoted to questions of reducing the amount of energy required in production.

Or are we really to believe that it is only the unfavorable weather conditions and the interruptions in material-technical supply that explain last year's complications in the activities of the republic's national economy? Because this is, to a certain degree, a testimony to the nonoptimal structure of our economy and the large percentage of branches of industry with large material requirements.

All this once again puts onto the agenda the questions of the further development of economic thinking, of improving the activities of the scientific enterprises specializing in the economic sciences. We feel that they have taken a turn to face the vitally important problems of developing the national economy, but what has not been done is not yet sufficient. It is precisely economic science that has been called upon to determine promptly what final results are capable of guaranteeing the well coordinated work of the national-economic complex.

It is necessary to engage more efficiently in the concrete economy, in the conducting of concrete economic research. This is the chief question today. I will go even farther and say: it is precisely economic science which must, to a considerable degree, define the tasks in the area of scientific-technical progress in the national economy, and its chief directions.

In this regard we have had a definite amount of experience, and it is necessary to refer more frequently to it. Guided by the decisions of the 6th Plenum, with the active participation of the economic institutes, our planning and statistical agencies have defined as the chief direction the attainment of the average-branch, and, for a number of parameters, the best indicators in the country. Thus we have given the branches and the applied sciences completely concrete tasks and have instructed them to develop a series of measures to resolve them.

It would seem to us that this is precisely the interrelationship that should exist between the economic and technical sciences in the area of developing the national economy. And this approach is needed by us when developing both the theoretical and the practical problems of increasing the effectiveness of the use of material resources.

Organizations that should be switched into the resolution of the first-priority national-economic tasks are the scientific-research institutes of the economics, planning, and administration of the national economy, under GSSR Gosplan, the economics and organization of agriculture, and economics and law, of the GSSR Academy of Sciences, the economics departments of higher educational institutions, the branch institutes, and the appropriate services of the scientific-production and production associations.

Serious tasks also confront the scientists who are working in the area of the natural and technical sciences. The second half of the twentieth century can be rightfully called the era of the tempestuous development of technology. But the improvement of technological processes is impossible without the active involvement of science. With improved technology there is not progress, and there cannot be any progress, because today it is precisely progressive technological processes which are the main source of the economizing of the material, energy, and labor expenditures.

The technological aspects of production of articles are taking on greater and greater importance, sometimes exceeding in importance the problems of planning and design. The effective work of a number of the scientific organizations in the republic and in the country on technological problems serves as the most graphic confirmation of this. Here is just one illustration. The new technological process for the thermal treatment of fast-cutting steel which was developed at the Georgian Polytechnical Institute and which was approved at a number of enterprises, makes it possible to economize on a countrywide scale tens of thousands of tons of that very scarce material.

At the same time it is precisely according to the level of technological processes that we still are lagging substantially behind the advanced regions of the country and are significantly yielding to foreign experience. This requires the taking of all steps to increase the rate of research activity, and, what is even more important, the most rapid introduction of the achieved results into practice.

It is necessary to recall that the level of technological processes to a certain degree determines the overall level of development of production, and the productive forces of the republic. This includes, if you will, the level of technological processes in the organization of the job itself, and the existing system of work in the broad sense of the word.

The discussion in the branch sections of the report by Comrade G. V. Kolbin which was submitted to the plenum, and the opinion of the specialists, scientists, and persons in practical life make it possible even now to define in general terms the series of problems and branches in which we must first of all concentrate our republic's scientific-technical potential. I would like to dwell on several of them.

First of all, of course, there is metal. Scientific-technical progress opens up tremendous opportunities for its economizing and efficient use. We are talking about the introduction of such progressive technological methods as power metallurgy, precision casting, casting under pressure, stamping, etc. And their application graphically confirms that efficient technological schemes guarantee not only a reduction in the amounts of material required for the articles, but also a reduction in the labor requirements, an increase in labor productivity, and an overall rise in the efficiency of production.

A number of organizations in the republic have been actively developing technological processes for powder metallurgy. They are the Institute of Metallurgy, and the GPI [State Polytechnical Institute] imeni V. I. Lenin. Sectors of powder metallurgy have been created in the Elektrovozostroitel' Production Assocciation, the Production Association imeni 50-letiye SSSR, and at the Tbilisi Cutting-Tool Plant and the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant. At the Madneulskiy Mining and Concentration Combine, there has been developed a technological process for the obtaining of high-dispersion powders and compositional systems, for which a tremendous amount of credit goes to Comrade T. P. Geleishvili, an initiatory scientist and good organizer, who currently occupies the position of deputy minister of local industry. Thus, there is a good backlog for the broad application of this progressive method.

Nevertheless, the scope of its introduction is insufficient and does not correspond to the real needs of the republic's national economy. A preliminary study at a number of enterprises indicates that the method of powder metallurgy can be used to manufacture approximately 5000 tons of articles with 600 different product designations, while economizing approximately 3000 tons of rolled nonferrous metals and no less than 7000 tons of rolled ferrous metals, freeing more than a thousand highly skilled machine-tool specialists for other work, and obtaining an annual economic benefit amounting to approximately 10 million rubles.

In this regard something that seems to be very important is the most rapid completion of the remodeling of the powder-metallurgy shop at the Elektrovozostroitel' Association. The articles manufactured there are delivered by the association on the basis of cooperative agreements to many enteprises in the electrical-engineering industry which are situated within the republic and outside its confines. The assimilation of the capacity of only this shop will make it possible to econmize more than a thousand tons of metal. The administrators of the association and the Zaktransstroy Trust must take all the necessary steps to assure that the creation of the planned capacities will be completed next year.

The progressive technological processes in casting production are casting under pressure, continuous casting, external chill casting, and a number of other types of casting. Their broad introduction appears to be extremely important for the Kutaisi Motor-Vehicle Plant as a result of the assimilation of the production of a new truck tractor intended for agricultural purposes and the diesel engine for it.

The method of continuous casting has proven its high effectiveness. Taking into consideration the fact that at the Tsentrolit Plant in Rustavi and at the Institute of Metallurgy a definite amount of work experience has been accumulated in this area and, thus, there exists a solid scientific and production base, it is desirable to accelerate the resolution of the question of constructing in Rustavi a specialized shop for the continuous casting of pig iron.

Comrade I. G. Gverdtsiteli raised at our plenum a very important question about corrosion. This problem is an acute one throughout the world. As has been indicated by calculations performed by specialists, the losses to the national economy from corrosion are considerable -- from 10 to 15 percent of the overall volume of metal production.

It should be noted that in our republic much has been done in this direction. Serious steps have been taken with regard to studying the problem and the search for ways to resolve it. A comprehensive scientific-technical target program is being carried out. The Interdepartmental Scientific-Technical Council on Protection Against Corrosion is functioning under the republic's State Committee on Science and Technology. The republic's scientific-coordination center has been organized under the Institute of Metallurgy, GSSR Academy of Sciences. On the basis of the same institute there have been created the Trans-Caucasus Regional Scientific Center and the Republic Scientific Center for Powder Metallurgy and Powder Coatings. Serious work is being carried out also at certain industrial enterprises, in a number of other organizations.

We feel that our comrades act correctly when they view this problem broadly, directing serious attention not only to the methods for protecting metal against corrosion, but also to the restoration of the damaged and worn-out parts and to the extending of their service. This is very important. As is well known, in the motor-tractor industry at the present time more metal is expended to manufacture spare parts than for the production of new machines.

Under these conditions a considerable benefit can be provided by protective coatings that have been developed at the Institute of Metallurgy, which making it possible to prolong sharply -- by a factor of 3-4 -- the service life of the parts and assemblies. If this method were introduced only in the republic's leading branches, it would be possible, according to the most modest computations, to save 10-15 million rubles.

At the present time, sectors for the application of coatings and the restoration of worn-out parts are being created at Minavtotrans. Serious measures must also be undertaken to protect underground communication lines and structrues. That question was posed correctly today. Despite the serious proposals, its resolution has been unjustifiably delayed. We hope that Comrade B. F. Lobzhanidze will undertake this job with a large amount of enthusiasm.

An important step toward the economizing of metal is the replacement of metal by synthetic materials. At the Rustavi Chemical Fibers Plant, capacities for the production of polypropylene fiber for hay-baling twine have been introduced and assimilated. As a result, at the present time a ton of twine replaces 12-14 tons of wire, and all this will yield an annual saving of more than 100,000 tons of rolled metal. Those indicators are truly substantial. They attest to the fact that the scientific-research subdivisions and enterprises must achieve a sharp increase in the activity rate of the work to create and introduce synthetic substitutes for metal.

Another bottleneck in the republic's national-economic complex, which is substantially limiting us, is energy and fuel. Serious concern in this regard was expressed by Comrades Yu. E. Chediya and B. E. Saralidze. Here also, partnership with science is yielding a large benefit. The electrolyzers which are being introduced by the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry and Electrochemistry at the Azot Association in Rustavi, in addition to increasing the labor productivity and reducing the specific expenditures of raw materials, make it possible to achieve a considerable reduction in the energy consumption.

At the same time it is necessary to be much more active in carrying out the practical use of new types of energy, and its natural resources. Heat pumps are generally known, but nevertheless they have not yet found the proper application, and a number of unresolved questions exist. At the present time, under the guidance of the Scientific Council of Problems of Energy Engineering, under the Presidium of the GSSR Academy of Sciences -- GSSR Academy of Sciences academician V. I. Gomelauri is taking the most active part in this matter -- work is under way to introduce heat-pump units at the republic's tea factors and in the heat-supply systems of therapeutic and convalescent organizations on the Black Sea coast. This will make it possible to save a considerable amount of fuel. It is necessary, comrades, to speed up this job.

Interesting proposals concerning the efficient use of low-yield petroleum deposits were advanced today by GSSR Academy of Sciences academician, Comrade L. D. Melikadze.

Large reserves for the saving of fuel and energy exist in transportation, especially motor transportation. It is necessary to engage specially in these questions. Despite the steps that have been undertaken, the empty runs within the system of the GSSR Minavtotrans during the past 12 years have been reduced by only 3.2 percentage points, whereas the volume of shipments has increased by 1.9 times.

The reduction of the empty runs of trucks is inconceivable without the fundamental improvement and further intensive development of regular intercity shipments of freight in the republic, and the increase in the volume of container shipments. In our opinion, it is necessary to switch over to motor transportation the freight shipments being carried within the republic in containers. In addition, it is necessary to devote more attention to the organization of shipments of freight traveling along the route already planned for the transportation. This job is poorly organized in our republic. And yet it constitutes a considerable reserve for the economizing of fuel.

A very important question is the question of the saving of fuels and lubricants for our agriculture, where the pool of tractors, combines, trucks, and other equipment constitutes more than 50,000 individual items. Every year more than 450,000 tons of various types of fuel are expended to operate it. The saving of even one percent of it is equivalent to the additional use, during the year, of as many as 300 tractors of the DT-75 type or almost the same number of trucks.

Therefore, special attention must be devoted to questions of the correct storage and economical expenditure of petroleum products in agriculture. It is necessary to engage more energetically in the creation of modern petroleum-warehouse managements, to carry out to the maximum extent the bringing in of fuel by the centralized method, and to improve the accounting of fuel and the monitoring of its expenditure. Certain questions were touched upon by Comrade D. Ye. Sarishvili. But in the resolution of many of them the initiative must be shown by the very organizations that service the agricultural technology which he directs.

One of the most material-intensive branches of the national economy is construction. The reduction of the expenditure of raw and other materials there can yield a considerable benefit.

GSSR Gosstroy and the construction-planning organizations are taking steps to make the standard plans conform to the realistic norms for the consumption of materials, and for the removal from production of obsolete structural elements. However, as a whole, the problem of material-intensity in construction continues to be a rather acute one.

Correct ideas were expressed by Comrade G. Z. Mirianashvili. Nevertheless I would like for the administrators of Gosstroy, who possess a high degree of proficiency and competency, to operate sometimes more persistently, or, I might say, aggressively, and to bring up problem matters at GCP Central Committee and GSSR Council of Ministers, and strive for their positive resolution.

For example, by replacing in a number of construction elements mark 400 cement by mark 500 cement, it is possible to reduce the expenditure of cement by 8-10 percent. However, the republic's industry produces only cement with marks 300-400, and only in insignificant volumes, cement with mark 500. Of course it is time to begin to operate more energetically.

Certain standard plans stipulate the construction of the simplest structures out of heavy reinforced-concrete structurals. And yet excessive strength is, in essence, a freezing of resources. Large benefits are provided by the waste-free cutting out of metal, the improvement of the efficiency of welding operations, etc.

At one time we were pioneers in the application of porous fillers in concrete and reinforced concrete. The replacement of the traditional reinforced-concrete structurals by light ones reduces the mass of the building by 25-30 percent, saves labor expenditures, and has other advantages. However, for the time being, their percentage in the overall volume of production of reinforced-concrete articles does not exceed 25 percent. This, of course, is not enough.

In the resolution of this problem a factor of substantial importance is the construction of the Marabda-Akhalkalaki railroad. The railroad will facilitate the transporting of natural porous fillers from the regions where the reserves of them are unlimited. It is necessary to begin right now the preparation of the quarries, to develop the plans for progressive structurals to be made out of light concrete, and to think out the steps to expand the existing capacities and create new ones in the system of the construction and other interested ministries.

And just think of how many additional resources and how much additional labor are expended in housing construction! The overwhelming majority of new residents replace the plumbing, the door and window frames, the electrical wiring, and completely redo the painting and plastering work, etc., install new locks and door and window handles. That was mentioned by Comrade G. V. Bedineishvili. The comrades roughly estimated that all this constitutes as much as 10 percent of the overall cost of housing construction and is equivalent to activating more than 100,000 square meters of total housing area. It has become high time to search for ways to resolve this question and to carry out experiments, using the experience that exists in the country.

Or take something else. According to tentative computations, every year we accumulate approximately 50,000 cubic meters of defective reinforced-concrete structurals and approximately 40,000 cubic meters of reinforced-concrete grape columns. Apart from everything else, they are cluttering up the territory, occupying areas of land, and contaminating the environment. Nevertheless the problem of reclaiming the defective structural elements has not yet been resolved. It is necessary to examine a bit more attentively the electric-pulse method of destroying these elements, which method at the present time is being tested at GSSR Minsel'stroy. According to computations made by specialists, the new unit is capable of extracting as much as 6-7 tons of metal, and producing as much as 200 cubic meters of crushed rock.

But as a whole the work of reducing the material-intensity in construction has been assigned, in our opinion, to GSSR Gosstroy, which is in this regard the most competent and most authoritative agency.

Serious tasks in the further increase in the effectiveness of the use of raw and other material resources confront the agroindustrial complex. This question is directly linked with the implementation of the Food Program. It is necessary to proceed from the hypothesis that the economizing of material resources and raw materials and the organizing of waste-free production are a very important means of increasing the production of food products.

In the agroindustrial complex there has been the consistent creation of production capacities for the processing of secondary raw materials. This has made it possible during recent years to increase the variety and volumes of production of output in the meat-and-dairy, tea, wine-making, canned-goods, bread-baking, confectionery, and combined-fodder industries.

The rayon agroindustrial associations that have been created are engaging seriously in the problem of using the local resources, agricultural by-products, and production waste. The interesting experience of Makharadzevskiy Rayon was discussed by Comrade M. V. Zhgenti.

After the 6th Plenum many associations have been actively organizing business partnership with scientific-research and construction-planning and design organizations. Experience in this cooperation has already been accumulated in Gardabanskiy, Khobskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Dmanisskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, and other rayons. Business contacts with production workers have been established with associates at the institutes of orchard-growing, viticulture and wine-making, the agricultural and zooveterinary management, the subtropical management, the food industry, Tbilisi State University, and a number of other scientific-research institutions in the republic.

Large projects are being carried out by the institutes in cooperation with the farms in bringing into circulation the waste products of animal husbandry and poultry-raising. Simply the introduction of the fodder additive of recirculine, which is obtained from waste products of poultry-raising, makes it possible to economize annually as much as 30,000 tons of corn in combined fodders.

This attests to the fact that we must do everything to speed up the projects that are connected with the maximum use of waste products for the purpose of increasing production and improving the quality of fodders.

Nevertheless, the workers in the agroindustrial complex will probably agree that the achieved successes are still far from having eliminated the bottlenecks that exist in our agriculture and processing industry.

Justified concern was expressed in the statement made by our proclaimed teagrower Valer'yan Meunargiya. His cry "Tea without losses! A harvest with high quality!" must be, first of all, heard not only by those who are creating the technology for the tea industry, but also by those who are determining the optimal agrotechnical deadlines for cultivating the tea plantations, and for bringing in the harvest. He also touched upon an important psychological aspect, when the attitudes that become the reason for the drop in the quality of our tea are lack of conscientiousness and the lack of supervision of the workers.

We are incurring large losses because we cannot assure the proper return from our areas of land -- the harvest yield of certain agricultural crops is low in our republic. Much output is lost in the process of bringing in, transporting, and storing the harvest.

A very important task is improving the efficiency of vegetable husbandry. Our fields, if well cared for, should yield good harvests, especially when they are irrigated. For example, on the Kolkhoz imeni Ketskhoveli, in the village of Tkviavi, Goriyskiy Rayon, every hectare produces as much as 40 quintals of grain, and more than 120 quintals of apples. But on a number of neighboring kolkhozes that are situated in analogous natural conditions, the productivity of the fields and orchards is only half as much.

Mineral fertilizers continue to be used with insufficient effectiveness. The normative increase in our potato harvest is 54-percent covered, and for vegetables, 40-percent. A large quantity of fertilizers is lost during transportation and storage, where the losses reach 4 million rubles.

There are many unresolved questions in increasing the effectiveness of animal husbandry. There is a low harvest yield for fodder crops; natural fodder-growing areas are being poorly assimilated; and there have been serious shortcomings in the procurement, storage, and use of fodders. For the production of one quintal of milk, beef, and pork, we expend, respectively, 7.6, 18.8, and 26 percent more fodders than the average for the country. The increase in the effectiveness of fodders is the first-priority task of all the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the outlying areas.

Our republic continues to have large losses from failure to observe the correct technological schemes in the procurement and storage of fodders. The worsening of the quality of the fodders is accompanied by a decrease in the amount of protein in them, and this increases the shortage of albumen, which is the determining component in the nutritive rate of the fodders. Therefore we attach special importance to the search being carried out by scientists in this direction. In order to achieve the better coordination of their efforts, the GSSR State Committee on Science and Technology has approved a comprehensive target program.

Similar programs are being carried out with regard to other problems in the agroindustrial complex. They have the goal of increasing the intensity of the use of the land, of supplementing our land fund by carrying out the chemical reclamation of saline soils, the draining of the Kolkhida Depression, and other measures. Much is being done in the area of developing special technology for the water-logged soils, rocky slopes, etc.

At the present time it is important to improve the introduction of what has been created in the agrarian sector of science. This is a vital task of Goskomsel'khoz, its subdivisions, other ministries and departments, and the organizations carrying out the development.

A large number of important questions were raised at the section sessions and at the plenum. It is necessary to do everything to assure that not a single one of them remains without the proper attention and reaction.

III

In this regard one cannot ignore the critical remarks. There was also a good supply of them, and this proves that not all the links in the system that has been created by us are operating with identical precision, with a high return on their efforts, and not all the questions are finding the proper resolution. The reorganization of the attitude toward resources, a fundamental change in the attitude toward many obsolete ideas, mean that it is necessary to strive for the further intensification of the organizing activities, to improve administration.

The ministries and departments continue to show insufficient time-responsiveness in introducing new output into production. The fight for the economical expenditure of resources is considerably hampered by the poor quality of the raw and other materials being delivered to the enterprises, and by the lack of the necessary areas for storing them and of special transportation means to haul them.

This pertains, for example, to wood products. The situation is becoming aggravated even more by the fact that in the republic's construction industry the network of wood-processing enterprises is insufficiently developed. GSSR Gosplan and Gossnab and the appropriate ministries and departments must immediately undertake specific steps to resolve these questions.

At the same time, Gosplan and Gossnab should, within the near future, resolve the question of developing comprehensive, progressive technical-economic norms and standards for the expenditures of raw and other materials, and should intensify the supervision over the introduction of that system into the national economy; this, on its part, would require all the administrators to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers with regard to the development and reinforcement of the norm-determination services. At such time the indicator of the specific material expenditures must become the basic one when evaluating the activities with regard to economizing and thrift.

It is not by accident that, in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, it has been deemed necessary, beginning in 1983, to confirm in the five-year and annual plans for industrial, construction, and transportation ministries, associations, enterprises, and organizations, assignments pertaining to production costs and limits for material expenditures per ruble of output or operations fulfilled. GSSR Gosplan, Gossnab, and TsSU [Central Statistics Administration], jointly with the ministries and departments, must undertake steps to improve the planning, administration, and analysis of this very important generalizing indicator.

It is no less important to achieve a sharp decrease in the reserves in excess of norms. How can one reconcile oneself to the fact that in our republic's national economy the total value of the commodity and material assets which, factually speaking, have been frozen to the present time comes to more than 200 million rubles! There are various reasons for this, but the basis ones are the poor monitoring to see that contract discipline is observed; and delivery of output in a variety that has not been ordered. It would seem that one could attempt, by way of one of the means of combatting shortcomings of this type, to have a certain limitation of the material resources for those enterprises whose output does not enjoy a sufficient demand.

GSSR Gossnab has a large number of other tasks as well. Why not organize the preparation of materials for production consumption at the bases and warehouses of the supply organizations? I know that this work has been begun, but that form of service should be developed more energetically. It is necessary to develop a plan of specific measures that are aimed at a sharp increase in the volume and types of services rendered to the customers.

In this regard I would like to dwell in somewhat more detail on the beneficial and very meaningful statement made by First Deputy Chairman of USSR Gossnab, Comrade V. N. Ksintaris.

It is completely justifiable that he touched upon questions of the observance of contract discipline and the production costs. Unfortunately, it must be stated that a number of our ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations chronically fail to fulfill their delivery pledges.

Recently we had a thorough-going discussion with our activists on this account. A number of serious critical comments were directed at many administrators. GSSR Gossnab, as the chief coordinator of the shipments, did not avoid that criticism.

The reinforcement of contract discipline is for us today one of the chief strategic questions. Obviously, the Party Commission of the Central Committee, with the involvement of the monitoring agencies, must show more decisiveness in analyzing this situation and submitting the appropriate recommendations to the bureau of the Central Committee.

We continue to observe high production costs for a number of very important types of output of industry and agriculture. This, of course, has a negative influence upon the financial position of the enterprises and on the use of cost-accountability levers. We have also heard several mentions of this from the rostrum of the plenums and the meetings of activists. The tendencies which develop during the formation of the production costs must be constantly under the scrutiny of the TsSU, Minfin, the Georgian Offices of Gosbank and Stroybank, and other departments. They require the constant attention of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

Another important criterion for the efficient expenditure of material-technical resources is, as is generally known, the fulfillment of the established assignments and the pledges involving the economizing of them. In this regard one cannot fail to be alarmed by the circumstance that individual enterprises and associations have not yet been able to develop the appropriate measures to increase office efficiency. The Kutaisi Motor-Vehicles Plant was considerably late in developing measures to reduce the norms for the expenditure of thermal and electrical energy. Fuel is being expended at an insufficiently economical rate at the Azot Association in Rustavi. The local party and Soviet agencies and the republic's commission for guiding the socialist competition must keep these questions under their constant scrutiny.

Simultaneously it is necessary to think also about how to improve the incentives for the workers who are striving for the strict observance of economy measures, and for the specialists at the scientific-research and technological-design organizations. It is gratifying that recently more attention has been devoted to increasing the role of material and psychological incentives for economizing and thrift. In particular, that question was touched upon at the plenum by Comrades L. S. Kharbediya, G. S. Abzianidze, and many others. In this regard it is, in our opinion, desirable to give careful attention to the practice of the organizations and enterprises in the city of Leningrad and the Ulyanovsk special-design lead bureau for heavy and milling machines, and to everything valuable that exists in many cities and oblasts of our country. It is precisely that positive experience with, in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November Plenum of the Central Committee, must be disseminated properly.

We assign a serious and responsible role in this matter to the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Achievements of our republic. A permanent special-topic exhibit was opened up here especially for the plenum. A very large amount of beneficial and interesting things were represented. Now the main thing is to assure that all this is not limited to its spectacular aspect. The exhibition must become a true school for advanced experience.

Much that is interesting is being done in the fraternal socialist countries -- East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc. In East Germany, for example, in 1980 economy measures satisfied more than 80 percent of the annual increase in all the needs of the national economy for raw materials, fuel, electrical energy, and other material resources. It is necessary to study that experience more carefully and to adopt it more boldly.

In a word, it is very important to organize the job correctly. And by that we mean also such a major reserve as the procurement of secondary resources.

After the adoption in 1981 of the joint decree of the GCP Central Committee, the GSSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Gossnab, the state of affairs in this sphere noticeably improved. I would especially like to mention the attention and support on the part of USSR Gossnab and the administration of Soyuzglavvtorresursy. There has been a constant increase in the volumes of collection of scrap metal, waste paper, secondary textiles, broken glass, etc. But, most importantly, there has been a change in the approach itself to the problem, which has not been elevated to the rank of a component part of the state economic policy.

Nevertheless, many comrades have justifiably commented that the condition of the procurement network of Gruzglavvtorresursy, and especially Tsekavshiri, cannot satisfy us. We request Comrade K. N. Shavishvili to direct his attention to this. Today, in rural localities, manufactured articles with increased demand are offered to the public only if they hand over a certain type of secondary raw material. Only 20 percent of the waste paper that is procured here is done so in exchange for the sale of belletristic literature. Comrades, these are a large reserve. It is necessary to organizations engaged in cooperative activities to direct their efforts to the most rapid attainment of the average indicators fot the USSR. Department chief at USSR Gosplan, Comrade A. Ye. Yurchenko touched upon these and many other problems very correctly and acutely in his statement. We support the very meaningful, profound principles expressed by him.

It would seem that the time has come to develop a target program for improving the collection and primary processing of all types of secondary raw materials until 1990. We hope for the support and cooperation of USSR Gossnab and Tsentrosoyuz, and the ministries of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy in this important matter.

Moving along parallel lines, it is necessary to conduct a more persistent search for new organizational work forms. An interesting experiment is being conducted in Zavodskoy Rayon of Tbilisi, where last year it was planned to achieve a tangible turning point in increasing the collection of secondary resources. The rayon is also carrying out an experiment to improve the territorial-branch mechanism of administration of the efficient use of all types of resources. A detailed and very convincing report on this was given by Comrade K. V. Kapanadze. The territorial-interbranch association that has been created is introducing interesting work forms that increase the reciprocal self-interestedness of the various parties in the efficient use of the resources on the basis of partnership contracts.

Of course, as in any new job, the people of Zavodskoy Rayon are encountering considerable problems, and sometimes the outright conservatism, local narrow-mindedness, and departmental attitude. Nevertheless the achieved results speak for themselves, and we feel that this experience deserves attention and broader dissemination.

In general our regions have at their disposal unlimited opportunities for a sharp rise in the level of work in the area of the efficient use of the material-technical resources and waste products of production. It is easy to be convinced of this by considering the experiment being conducted in Poti. One of its chief directions is the conversion of Poti into a city without waste products.

The party's city committee, the city executive committee, and the created interbranch association, with the participation of the enterprises and organizations, have planned major technical-organizational measures and ideological actions involving the planned, systems-type conversion of the economy, in essence, to a qualitatively new level of its organization. The program is an extensive one, and what is more gratifying is that, as a whole, it is being successfully implemented.

A decision has been adopted to build, with the aid of GSSR Gossnab, a multibranch combine for the processing of waste products and the use of them to produce consumer goods, as well as a fittings shop. A brick plant is being erected in Chkhorotskuskiy Rayon on shared-participation principles. Recommendations are being developed for the centralized processing of household trash. A permanent exhibition has been created and has been successfully functioning at the city's House of Quality; that exhibition deals with waste production products and local raw materials, and the efficient use of primary and secondary resources. Interesting work has been broadly extended to inventory the production areas for the purpose of organizing new production entities with minimum capital investments.

We have already mentioned the initiative of the collective at the machine-building plant for hydromechanization -- "The maximum of output with the minimum of expenditures." And it is not surprising that the collectives at other Poti enterprises were among the first in the republic to support it.

The final results can be convincingly judged on the basis of the following relationship: last year the volume of industrial production in the city increased by almost 14 percent, while the consumption of electrical energy during the same period increased by only 7.6 percent; fuel, by 11.5 percent; rolled ferrous metals, by 3 percent; and the production of [rolled] nonferrous metals even dropped by 8 percent.

It would seem that it makes sense for those economic administrators of ours who have not yet visited Poti should go there and become acquainted, on the spot, with the experiment that is being conducted there. They will be convinced, by considering the specific example, of the great opportunities that open up for the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the outlying areas when they make complete use of the rights granted to them, when they introduce into the job realistic levers for administering all the socioeconomic processes.

It is gratifying that similar work is being carried out in certain other rayons and cities and our autonomous formations, as has been confirmed by the statements made by Comrades V. R. Papunidze, F. S. Sanakoyev, Yu. D. Ubilava, K. V. Dzhandzhgava, D. I. Kotetishvili, M. V. Zhgenti, and other comrades.

Nevertheless, the rayon, city link requires more attention to be devoted to it. What is alarming here is the certain degree of passivity on the part of individual administrators, who operate, as was noted at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, according to the principle: "if you've economized, that's good, but if you haven't economized, that's all right too." We must decisively warn everyone -- no, it's not all right. We shall use full adherence to all the party's principles and all strictness in holding accountable all those who fail to fulfill the established assignments and the socialist pledges that have been taken to economize our resources.

Any region is a complicated multibranch complex and it is important to combine into one the results of its work in economizing and thrift. However, for the time being, we have managed to achieve this only with regard to secondary raw materials. Therefore one cannot agree with our comrades' proposals that, starting next year, GSSR Gosplan, jointly with the planning commissions of the local Soviets, should establish specific assignments for all cities and rayons in the republic with regard to the reduction of the materials-intensity and the economizing of the most important types of resources, and that the Central Statistics Administration should regularly analyze the results of that work not only in the cross-section of the autonomous formations and individual industrial centers from among the largest-scale ones, but also for all other regions of the republic.

IV

In the example of everything that has been said, it is easy to be convinced that the problem of the efficient use of material-technical resources lies along the same path of the work to increase the effectiveness of social production and to achieve the further intensification of our economy. The question of economizing of resources is a question of the quality of all our work.

That is why, in addition to a thrifty attitude toward raw and other materials and the creation of progressive technological schemes for processing them, it is important to organize skillfully the production process itself, and to raise the level of production discipline. Wherever there is proper order, the amount of resources consumed, as a rule, is much less. We are obliged to undertake everything to guarantee the rapid and maximum return from our material expenditures. And this is possible only under conditions of high organizational spirit and order, and high executive discipline.

An example that is telling in this sense is that of the remodeling of the Kutaisi Motor-Vehicles Plant. Bilateral measures were prepared with the union ministry, and the operations are being conducted in a coordinated, purposeful manner. The process of construction of the shops is closely coordinated with the installation and the deliveries of equipment. Along parallel lines, the training of skilled machine-tool operators and specialists is under way. As a result, speaking figuratively, as soon as a roof appears over its head, the shop is already set to produce output. And, consequently, the expended means and resources begin immediately to produce a specific return in the form of finished components for the new motor vehicle.

It is necessary to emphasize here the increased role of the customers. A very great deal depends specifically upon them. Take, for example, Minlegprom and Ministroy, which have organized good business contacts. It is precisely as a result of these interrelations that the knitted-underwear factories were activated strictly in conformity with the approved schedule in Gldani and Tskhinveli, and they began immediately to produce output. Those ministries independently resolve the overwhelming majority of questions that arise during the construction of the Sachkhere Cotton-Spinning Factory, where it is planned to active the structures in stages. We are convinced that the first phase of this factory will also be put into operation within the established deadline.

A different picture, however, pertains, unfortunately, at certain other sites, where there is a large number of uncoordinated situations, where the customers, the designers, and the builders let one another down. Thus, when developing the technical documentation for the construction of the Terzhola Champagne Wines Plant, the designer -- Gruzgipropishcheprom Institute -- which we have criticized repeatedly previously, had failed to provide for a carbon-dioxide shop. Minsel'stroy is completing with a large amount of delay the work of constructing a railroad siding. GSSR Goskomvinprom failed to provide promptly for the training of experts in champagne wine-making for the plant (and that is at a time when we have, as a whole, the overproduction of wine-maker personnel). As a result the deadlines for the completion and activation of the enterprises have not been met. The construction operations, practically speaking, have been completed, but the production of the output, for which there is a large demand in the republic, has not yet been organized.

Despite the bilateral measures, another project that is being carried out unsatisfactorily is, for example, the remodeling of the Tsentrolit Plant in Tbilisi. The deadlines for the delivery of equipment have been postponed, and the operations to prepare the production are being protracted.

Things happen also in a different way when the activated capacities cannot be given a full work load. At the Gruzsel'mash Plant in Tbilisi, a production area with an area of 20,000 square meters was built, and it then became known that the computations that had been made for the manual production tea-harvesting and tea-pruning equipment were not completely correct. Large production areas, practically speaking, are being lost.

Here I would like to note that in recent time we have frequently begun to be captivated by backlogs of production areas planned for the distant future. We build a shop twice as large as is required. Of course, comrades, thinking about the distant future is a rather good feature, but such a narrow approach does not have anything in common with the observance of state interests or with the planned conducting of the economy.

What is needed is something else. It is necessary to design and create the capacities in such a way as to be able to build them up consistently, to carry out the remodeling of the project. Then we shall build more projects whose output is necessary to us today, right now. Consciously freezing money, material, or people's labor is an antistate practice!

Incidentally, what conscious action can we be considering here? Resources are frozen precisely because of the lack of conscious action, because of an unconscientious attitude, the responsibility of various persons, the lack of thinking out of the decisions that were adopted, and the low quality of the work. For example, at the Gruzsel'mash Plant, a large quantity of manual tea-harvesting and tea-pruning equipment were produced, but the motors for them constantly go out of commission. The switches, plastic handles, gears, and other parts do not withstand the work loads. And so frequently almost new equipment stays at the warehouses and is not used. The tea-growers are not eager to accept it.

Currently the manufacturers of this output assure us that new solutions have been found, that a more reliable electric motor has been developed, and there have been proposals concerning a gasoline motor. If this is actually so, then it is necessary as rapidly as possible to correct all the defects in the design of the automatic equipment and to organize the servicing of that equipment locally.

Our famous steel-worker, Comrade U. A. Ivaniashvili, spoke here about how the struggle for economy is being conducted at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant. But how much metal is lying around today as dead weight at the plant for the reason that a considerable number of the pipes for the gas-lift systems, for which extremely rigid specification are made, proved to be unsuitable for use.

Some of the defective output could be corrected at the customer's place, but that turns out to be a waste both of material resources and of work time, and some of the pipes still cannot be sold.

We realize that the plant encounters objective difficulties in getting raw and other materials of the appropriate quality. But in these questions one also fails to see the manifestation of the proper adherence to principles or the proper persistence.

I think that we, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, should study very thoroughly and carefully the state of affairs at the Rustavi Plant, the state of the labor, production, financial, and technological discipline, and the shipments discipline, including the problem of the interrelationships with the suppliers and the people in related areas, and other questions. And then, at the bureau of the Central Committee, the bilateral measures should be defined with the union ministry.

All these questions are being posed so acutely by us because the vital importance of the problem of the efficient use of the material-technical resources will grow from year to year. Even now, as you can see, it already encompasses a broad series of tasks.

And are we really to believe that the economical expenditure of state funds does not have the most direct relationship to that problem? Of course it does. Comrade N. A. Chitanava, who handles our questions that are linked with the financial activities of the ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations, during the summing up of the results of the economic activity for the first four months, cited convincing facts that confirm this.

How can we talk about the intelligent use of resources if, for the enterprises in GSSR Council of Ministers alone, there has been the accumulation of finished and unsold output valued at almost 100 million rubles, if, at the warehouses, there is a tremendous amount of commodities that no one wants to buy, and if, here and there, there are tremendous balances of commodity and material assets in excess of norm? Comrade B. Z. Makashvili spoke about precisely this matter. And she poses the question correctly: it is necessary not to conceal such instances, but to reveal them in a well-principled manner. We are not satisfying the needs of the population for consumer goods, and yet tremendous amounts of money remain unused. During the first two years of the five-year plan, the volume of unused capital investments already exceeded 90 million rubles. And that is a tremendous amount of public property!

Agricultural technology that has been dispossessed from the *kulaks*, substandard output that has been written off -- those also are the result of our unwise attitude toward material-technical resources, to socialist property. Economizing in one sphere in the amount of 100 rubles, we frequently squander in another sphere millions. It is time to put a decisive end to this antistate practice. And therefore, reducing the matter simply to the economizing of resources would be incorrect. The efficient consumption of them requires exemplary state order in all spheres of labor activity.

I would like to repeat for several of our economic administrators the words of Yu. V. Andropov to the effect that society has the right to punish strictly those who, because of negligence, lack of knowledge, of their own selfish considerations, squander its wealth. The qualitatively new approach to economizing, to the thrifty expenditure of material-technical resources, the approach that was set down by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by our plenum, also implies a qualitatively different demand on every Communist.

It is necessary to intensify even more the struggle against poor business practices, all kinds of violations, and thefts of socialist property. This is a matter not only for the supervisory agencies which were mentioned here by Comrade O. V. Melkadze, but also for the party, Soviet, and economic administrators. Everything is interrelated here. We have never had a plenum of the Central Committee or a meeting of activists where these problems have not been touched upon. Nevertheless the proper state order has not yet been established always. Sometimes the conditions are artificially created for the spoilage of products in order to make it easier to misappropriate them.

For example, state and production discipline is regularly violated at the Liloyskiy Fruit and Vegetable Combine, and there have been instances of spoilage of fruits and vegetables in large amounts. We repeatedly warned the comrades and demanded that they reorganize the work. But, as one can see, our instructions did not produce the proper effect. And so now, a criminal action has been instigated against the combine workers and the Kaspi Cooperative Trade Organization for having stolen state funds in especially large-scale amounts. Large-scale thefts have occured at the Zugdidi Petroleum Base, which were ascertained with the immediate participation of the party's city committee and First Secretary, Comrade K. V. Dzhandzhgava. There have been other similar instances.

Let all the comrades be completely aware, once and for all: our state will not tolerate, will not allow any encroachments upon our socialist property. It will be recalled that recently the republic's court agencies issued the strictest decisions in cases involving thieves, bribe-takers, and schemers, up to and including the highest measure of punishment. Many persons have been sentenced to long terms of deprivation of freedom [incarceration]. Why would a person knowingly ruin himself and those near and dear to him?

There will be no easing up in the future. On the contrary, this struggle will take on still greater acuity and severity. We demand of the first secretaries of party committees, the administrators of agencies of internal affairs, the procurator's office, and the people's control, and others the increasing of their personal responsibility for the protection of the public wealth, for every state kopeck.

At the same time, it is necessary to form consistently in people a respectful attitude toward public property, to our nationwide property. Therefore the resolution of the problem of economy, the thrifty use of resources, requires, of course, serious indoctrinational, ideological work among the workers. These questions were correctly raised in the statements made by Comrades G. V. Bedineishvili and A. I. Shcherbakov. This task, as was indicated at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Yu. V. Andropov, can be resolved only with the participation of every worker at our enterprises and our kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is necessary to strive for a situation in which they perceive this task as their own job.

It is necessary to indoctrinate and to form this attitude not only in those who are already working at the machine tools, laboring on the land, and erecting new buildings. This work should be begun at the very earliest childhood, literally in the kindergarten, in the first grade of secondary school, and it is the first duty to develop a respectful attitude toward labor and its results. This is precisely what constitutes the source of the high efficiency of production and executive discipline.

Today's schoolchild, student at a PTU [vocational and technical school], or student at a university is, in the not too distant future, a worker, kolkhoz member, engineer, zootechnician, accountant, or teacher. And it is necessary for him, from his very first conscious steps in society, to assimilate a painstaking, respectful attitude toward its material and spiritual values, and for him to enter independent life with a definite ideology, psychology, and correct position.

We have good, attractive young people. They perceive as their own job any assignment that we give them. It is touching and pleasant to see the conscientiousness with which our little laborers -- the young Pioneers and *Oktyabrenoks* [pre-Pioneers] -- collect scrap metal and waste paper, and how selflessly our students work at labor-semester projects. Comrades, this is an excellent school!

During our student days we saw once again what a remarkable, intelligent, and literate generation was growing up to replace us. And we though, if, later on, different qualities suddenly develop in a person, that would be first of all our own fault, our own omissions. It is necessary constantly to confirm in young people the best features that are typical of them -- devotion to a cause, enthusiasm, capability of creativity and of assimilating advanced experience. And those features manifest themselves first of all in the person's attitude toward socialist property. Every young worker, kolkhoz member, and engineer must serve as an example of a thrifty attitude toward public property.

We hope that the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol will devote its special plenum to these problems, and that they will be thoroughly discussed by the republic's council of the pioneer organization. I think that Minpros should confirm at an expanded board a special plan for measures. We hope that the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education will find its place in this responsible work. And, of course, special demands are being made today of the State Committee on Occupational and Technical Education. And this is because it is necessary immediately, without any further delay, to begin to implement them.

As a whole our discussion at the plenum, I think, has turned out to be interesting, informal, and efficient, both from the point of view of the elaboration of the specific measures dealing with the economizing and efficient use of material-technical resources, and from the point of view of the formation of the appropriate approach to the problem of the ideological training of our cadres. Now it is important for every worker, for every Communist, to determine his own participation, his own place in this responsible job.

The plenum materials and the complicated tasks that confront us should be seriously and thoroughly discussed in the labor collectives. The problem of efficient, thrifty management must occupy its proper place in the forthcoming campaign to hear reports and hold elections in the party organizations. That is one of the cardinal directions for concentrating the efforts of Communists. It is necessary to study attentively all the recommendations and critical comments, to generalize everything that is valuable that exists in the republic. We now know, on the basis of our own experience, that the resolution of the problem of the economizing, the efficient use of material, financial, and labor resources largely determines the fulfillment of the tasks of the current five-year plan, as well as the development of our economy in the long-term view. That is precisely the manner in which this question was posed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

A serious support in this matter is the system of party and economic training. In every party organization that system must be directed to the maximum extent at the resolution of the specific tasks for guaranteeing the carrying out of economy measures.

These questions must occupy a special place in the measures which are currently being carried out in all party organizations to reinforce socialist discipline. Because high labor discipline implies, first of all, thrifty management and high consciousness and initiatory spirit.

In conclusion, please allow me, in your name, to give firm assurances to our party's Central Committee and to the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, that the Communists and workers of our republic will not spare their efforts and energy, but will apply all their knowledge and experience for the successful implementation of the decisions of the November

Plenum, and will do everything to preserve in the 11th Five-Year Plan the achieved high rates of economic and social development of the Georgian SSR!

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 9 JUNE

Day One Proceedings

PN262156 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "For the Good of the People"]

[Text] Socialist competition to implement successfully the USSR Food Program, increase agricultural production, enhance work efficiency, improve agroindustrial complex management, improve the economic mechanism, and increase agricultural workers' material responsibility is being launched on a wide scale everywhere in the public-sector fields, orchards, and livestock units. The activity of Soviet deputies -- who are carrying out energetic organizational and political work to resolve the Food Program and are mobilizing labor collectives' efforts to make the maximum contribution to the cause of raising the agricultural economy -- is also directed toward this.

The primary tasks of the republic soviets and their ispolkoms in implementing the Food Program were extensively discussed at the 7th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which began its work in the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions at 1000 on 9 June.

In the boxes were Comrades K. S. Demirchyan, B. Ye, Sarkisov, F. T. Sarkisyan, G. N. Andreyev, G. M. Voskanyan, V. B. Galumyan, K. A. Gambaryan, K. L. Dallakyan, S. M. Petrosyan, L. S. Shustko, M. B. Arzumanyan, D. A. Arutyunyan, G. A. Martirosyan, L. G. Saakyan, M. A. Yuzbashyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

S. K. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, declared the session open.

The session participants stood to honor the memory of Deputy T. S. Minasyanets, who had died in the period since the 6th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

Deputy M. B. Arzumanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, took the floor. He reported the results of the verification of the credentials of the deputy elected for Yerevan's Shaumyanskiy Electoral Okrug No 65 on 17 April 1983 to replace the previous Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and presented for consideration by the Supreme Soviet the Credentials Commission's proposal to recognize the credentials of Yuriy Yervandovich Khodzhamiryan, the newly elected deputy.

In accordance with the Credentials Commission's report the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the authority of the newly elected deputy.

The deputies unanimously ratified the following session agenda:

1. On the work of the Armenian SSR soviets and their ispolkoms in fulfilling the Food Program in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

2. On the work of the Kirovakan City Soviet in organizing social-consumer, and trade services in the city's enterprises.

3. On the work of the Kamo village rural soviet in Akhuryanskiy Rayon in implementing the Armenian SSR Law "On the Armenian SSR Settlement and Rural Soviet."

4. On ratification of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session then proceeded to examine the first issue on the agenda.

Deputy F. T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the Work of the Armenian SSR Soviets and Their Ispolkoms in Fulfilling the Food Program in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums."

The following took part in the discussion of the report: Deputy Z. Y. Zakaryan (Abovyanskiy Rayon's Kotaykskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy R. A. Vardanyan (Yerevan City's Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy A. A. Daniyelyan (Yerevan City's Vshtuni Electoral Okrug), Deputy K. M. Gevorkyan (Masisskiy Rayon's Cekhanistskiy Electoral Okrug, Deputy S.A. Vartanyan (Yerevan City's Saritagskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy R. A. Petrosyan (Razdanskiy Rayon's Alaparsskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy S.M. Avalyan (Shamshadinskiy Rayon's Aygedzorskiy Electoral Okrug), Deputy C. O. Avakyan (Martuninskiy Rayon's Veranosskiy Electoral Okrug), and Deputy I. A. Bagirov who is chairman of the Vardenisskiy Rayispolkom.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the issue under discussion.

The first sitting of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session was declared closed.

The next sitting of the session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, will be held in the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Hall of Sessions on 10 June at 1000.

Day Two Proceedings

PM231042 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The 7th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work 10 June in the conference hall of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the boxes were Comrades K. S. Demirchyan, B. Ye. Sarkisov, F. T. Sarkisyan, G. N. Andreyev, G. M. Voskanyan, V. B. Valumyan, K. A. Cambaryan, K. L. Dallakyan, L. S. Shushtko, M. B. Arzumanyan, D. A. Arutyunyan, G. A. Martirosyan, L. G. Saakyan, and M. A. Yuzbashyan. Deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, members of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the Armenian SSR, and chairmen of state committees were also there.

L. Y. Khachatryan, chairman of the Kirovakan Gorispolkom, delivered a report at the session's second sitting on the second question on the agenda "On the Work of the Kirovakan City Soviet in Organizing Social Welfare and Trade Services for Workers at the City's Enterprises."

Taking part in the debates on the report were Deputies V.A. Azizyan (Chekhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan city), G.S. Darbinyan (Caribdzhanyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Leninakan city), G.A. Mkrtchyan (Dzhrashenskiy Electoral Okrug, Spitakskiy Rayon), O.I. Borisova, (Myasnikyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Dilizhan City), V.G. Dzhangiryan (Vnan Aventisyan Electoral Okrug, Kafan city), S.A. Tumanyan (Atarbekyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Echmiadzin City), and G.V. Ktoyan (Charentsavanskiy Electoral Okrug, Razdanskiy Rayon).

An Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decree was adopted unanimously on the question under discussion.

The deputies went on to examine the third question on the agenda. Dzh. O. Mkrtchyan, chairman of the rural Soviet Ispolkom of Kamo Village, Akhuryanskiy Rayon, delivered a report "On the Work of the Rural Soviet of Kamo Village, Akhuryanskiy Rayon, in Implementing the Armenian SSR Law "On the Armenian SSR Settlement and Rural Soviets."

Talking part in the debates were Deputies A.Kh. Badyan, (Bazumskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirovakan city), G.G. Martirosyan (Nalbandyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Oktemberyanskiy Rayon), G.G. Unanyan, chairman of the Cergerskiy Rural Soviet Ispolkom Azizbekovskiy Rayon; and Sh. I. Davoyan, chairman of the Derekskiy Rural Soviet Ispolkom, Aratatskiy Rayon.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

Deputy M.M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report at the session entitled "On Approving the Decrees of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted laws and resolutions on the questions under discussion. With this, the 7th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, ended.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES 24 JUNE

GF261810 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The republic's Supreme Soviet held its Seventh Conference of the 10th Convocation in the conference hall of the Azerbaijan RFSR [as heard] Supreme Soviet today. Participating in the conference were the members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau: Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Firudin Aliyev, Ziya Muslim-zade, Aleksandr Kovtunov, Isay Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, Yuriy Pugachev, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Kurban Khalilov, Gasan Gasanov, Vagif Guseynov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, Boris Kevorkov, Dzhangir Muslim-zade, Lidiya Rasulova, and Kamran Ragimov. Also participating were the member so the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium [Republika Ali Sovyeti Riyaset Heyeti] and government. The conference was opened by Suleyman Rustam-zade, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The agenda of the conference was approved. It consisted of the discussion of the consolidation of work discipline and successful utilization of labor (?potential); the fulfillment of the requirements (?of law); the work of the Azerbaijan RFSR People's Deputies Councils and the debate of this issue in the RFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the situation on the effort made to realize the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Azerbaijan RFSR agrarian program; and the endorsement of the decisions taken by the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Kurban Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on the first item of the agenda. He said:

[Begin recording] The current conference of the republic's Supreme Soviet is taking place under the greatly animating effects of important developments in the social and political life of our party and country. The address delivered by Yuriy Andropov in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- which debated (?the principle issues of) our party's ideology and political work -- and the suggestions and recommendations he made have been (?met with) great [word indistinct] by the people both in our country and abroad. The recent 10th Convocation of the RFSR Supreme Soviet has adopted an extremely important and responsible decision. Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been elected chairman [sadir] of the RFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

This is extremely important from the point of view of the interests of our society and from the point of view of the work for communist construction. The work of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is unbreakably linked with the consolidation of the unity between the party and the people, the furthering of our domestic and foreign policies through zealous measures approved by the people, the further consolidation of the already advanced socialism; and the further strengthening of our homeland's economic and defensive power through measures aimed at that objective. On the occasion of the election of Comrade Yuriy Andropov as chairman [sadir] of the RFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, allow me to express my sincere and heartfelt congratulations to him on behalf of the deputies of the Azerbaijan RFSR Supreme Soviet and on behalf of all our republic's toilers. I wish him sound health. I also wish him success in his work for the sake of [word indistinct] ideologies as well as for peace in the world. [applause]

Your attention please comrades. Responsible obligations have been placed in front of us. All councils, state organs, and social organizations must execute major and (?important) work. Consolidating work discipline in our republic and successfully utilizing labor potential must be tackled in accordance with the lofty requirements of our party. Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the RFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that under the guidance of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the light of the recommendations made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Azerbaijan toilers pledge to sincerely continue their glorious traditional toil with a view to fulfilling the current year's targets and the 11th 5-Year Development plan ahead of time. [applause; end recording]

The conference unanimously approved the decision taken by the republic's Supreme Soviet on the matter. Later, Deputy Shamil' Rasi-zade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the conference on the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and on the effort made to realize the republic's agrarian program. He said:

[Begin recording] Major historical achievements and developments have taken place since the 26th CPSU Congress. Among them, the May 1982 CPSU Plenum occupies an important place. The decisions of the said plenum and the RFSR provisions program it approved have become a new phase in our party's effective agrarian policy.

Comrade deputies, the May CPSU Central Committee plenum deliverations and the obligations of the republic's party organization have been debated in detail in the June 1983 Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The situation of the republic's agrarian industry sector was studied in detail by this plenum and it was established that the republic's rural economy has progressed significantly as a result of the zealous realization of the party's agrarian policy.

The unlimited development in the republic's agrarian industry complex was secured in the 1970's. This was achieved through the great organizational work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee coupled with the successful realization of the decisions taken by CPSU Central Committee and the RFSR Council of Ministers related to resolving the problems in the development of Azerbaijan's rural economy.

Compared with the 7th and 8th 5-Year Development Plans, the general volume of rural economy products increased over 1.9 times between the 9th and 10th 5-Year Development Plan periods. The financial sector of the rural economy was greatly consolidated during the said years; large-scale reclamation was conducted in addition to usage of (?chemical fertilizers). Many livestock breeding farms, poultry factories, and industrial production establishments were set up. The main production [word indistinct] early in 1983 increased about 2.8 times compared with that in 1970. As for energy [word indistinct], this increased 2.1 times. The measures aimed at deepening and consolidating [word indistinct] in rural economy fields, the development of cooperation among establishments, and the integration of the agrarian industry have been a (?favorable) ground for the continued upgrading of rural economy. More fruitful results have been achieved in the republic in farming and livestock breeding, the upgrading culture and in utilizing land, water, toil, and material and technical resources.

It is the result of this that compared with the 7th 5-Year Development Plan period, crop production over a 6-month period during the 10th 5-Year Development Plan increased 2.3 times, cotton increased 2.2 times, grape production increased 3 times, and [name indistinct] vegetables increased about 2 times. Production on (?social) commodity goods also increased significantly. Food industry products increased at a fast pace during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Development Plan period. A total of 78 new establishments were set up and numerous others were renovated and supplied with modern equipment. The material and technical (?equipment) of organizations responsible for procuring, transport, and trade and establishments within the network of the State Rural Technical Supply Committee and the (?Caspian) Rural Chemical Union [titles as heard] have been significantly renewed. Meanwhile, significant changes have taken place in the social and cultural domains in our rural regions.

Comrade deputies, all the sectors of the republic's agrarian complex have arrived at a point which gives them a better opportunity in the 1980's to successfully realize the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions and the complex obligations of the RFSR provisions program, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The RFSR Council of Ministers' program has taken into consideration the development of cotton cultivation in Azerbaijan in addition to large scale utilization of the republic's (?resources) for increasing production of grapes, [words indistinct], potatoes, [word indistinct], and olives for supplying cities and industrial centers. Increasing crop production within [words indistinct] in the 11th 5-Year Development Plan period to 1.2 million tons has been set as a target. Crop production in the 12th 5-Year Development Plan period should be increased to 1.36 million tons. Grape production should be increased to 1.4 million, 2.3 million, and 2.5 million tons in stages. (?Celery) and melon plant products should be increased to 950,000 and 970,000 tons and to 1.2 and 1.3 million tons respectively. Chopped [word indistinct] should be increased to 166,000 tons by the end of the 11th 5-Year Development Plan period with a view to doubling fodder production. This will be increased to 234,000 tons by the end of the 12th 5-Year Development Plan period. Production of milk should be increased by stages to 950,000 tons and 1.2 million tons.

Fruit [words indistinct] production in the republic should be increased 1.7 times in the course of 10 years. Vegetable oil should be increased 1.5 times during the same period. The production of high quality [words indistinct] and wines should be further developed.

Azerbaijan's provisions program has been drawn up with a view to fulfilling the RFSR food program. It was approved by the February Plenum of the Azerbaijan Community Party Central Committee. [end recording]

The conference unanimously approved the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the decision of the republic's Supreme Soviet regarding the realization of the Azerbaijan RFSR agrarian program.

The conference then discussed the question of the endorsement of the edicts of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy Refiga Kaziyeva, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered an address on the matter. The Supreme Soviet approved the laws and the decisions regarding endorsement of the edicts of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. This marked the conclusion of the work of the Seventh Conference of the 10th Convocation of the Azerbaijan RFSR Supreme Soviet.

NEW KRASNODAR KRAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED

PM281144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS Krasnodar report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] A plenum of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom today examined an organizational question. In connection with the appointment of Comrade Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the plenum released him from the duties of first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom. Comrade Razumovskiy, who worked as head of Department of the Agroindustrial Complex of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been elected first secretary of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom.

Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov and Ye.K. Ligachev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.